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'GUARANTEE OF SECURITY' DEPENDS ON CONTROLLING, HALTING ARMS RACE

LD241509 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[APN political observer Spartak Beglov article: "Answerable to History"] under the rubric "Disarmament Is a Demand of the Times"

[Text] The passage of time since the Soviet-U.S. summit and the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms in Vienna has not diminished the intensity of the discussions surrounding this very important event. The SALT II treaty continues to be one of the main centers of attraction for the world public's attention. Each government, each influential force of the present time, deems it essential to define its attitude to the results of the long and difficult negotiations which led to mention limits of not only the quantitative but also the qualitative development of arsenals of the most destructive weapons.

This is understandable. After all, we are talking here about making possible the transition to real disarmament and the complete elimination of the threat of world war, which, as was once again emphasized most forcefully during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, is the most vital international task. The special significance of the SALT II treaty is that it broadens the horizons of what is possible on this path.

The latest anniversary of the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki occurred a short time ago, once again exposing a raw wound in the memory of mankind. At the Tokyo international conference on prohibiting nuclear weapons the question of what has been done in the past year to reliably protect people from a universal nuclear holocaust rang out once again. In the light of this the SALT II treaty cannot fail to stand out in all its magnitude on the horizon of the hopes of all mankind. Mention was made at the Tokyo forum of the exceptional importance of the bilateral consensus which has been reached as the impetus for a chain reaction of broader multilateral steps to curb the arms race. Legitimate appeals were also voiced that there should be no relaxation of efforts in the struggle to insure that nuclear disarmament becomes a fact, for the SALT II treaty is only one milestone on this path which remains to be traveled, surmounting barriers all the while.

These nuances of the international discussions are a logical reflection of the whole contradictory and complex nature of the very problem of curbing the arms race and also of the situation surrounding nuclear weapons arsenals that has become established over the decades. Together with the heightened activity of the West's military-industrial complexes in the field of developing increasingly sophisticated means of warfare, the number of places on earth with excessive stockpiles of combustible materials has also increased. You have only to look at the Near East or southern Africa, the Mediterranean or Southeast Asia to see for yourself how, to this day, the power which has taken a fancy to the role of "world policeman" is brandishing not just conventional weapons but nuclear ones as well.

Against this background the provocative nature of the myth of the "Soviet military threat" stands out in full.

With a persistence worthy of some better application this myth is being manipulated by those NATO circles who do not find the relaxation of tension to their liking and by those politicking generals and militant politicians in Washington who are incapable of acknowledging the vanity of their claims to world domination.

Expatiations on the"danger from the East are merely the "conventional accompaniment to new spirals of the arms race," West German publicist Gerhard Kade stresses.

The words which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev uttered when signing the treaty--"we are helping to uphold the most sacred right of every man: the right to life"--express not only the political strategy but also the very profound moral essence of the international course of the country which is the pioneer of the idea of socialism on earth. This is where the truth of Soviet aspirations lies.

Contrary to the propaganda "nightmares which bear no relation to reality," observes G. Kistiakowsky, the well-known U.S. scientist and public figure, the SALT II treaty, in his words, is designed to "usher in the winding down of the arms race and a new and safer era." Austrian President R. Kirchschlaeger rightfully assessed the fact of the holding of the Soviet-U.S. Vienna summit as proof of "the vitality of the peaceful coexistence policy" and he called the SALT II treaty a document "directed toward the peaceful future of the peoples."

And so the course of events in recent weeks and months has shown quite convincingly that the SALT II treaty has left nobody indifferent. The close attention with which the world followed the discussions in the U.S. Senate committees over the question of the treaty's ratification is also understandable. In this connection it would be appropriate to note that those U.S. politicians who believe that the fate of this issue is their exclusive bailiwick and that they have a kind of monopoly to judge it from narrow group interests are deeply mistaken.

Millions of people who are concerned for the destiny of the present and future generations are attentively listening to the debate over SALT II. Supporters of peace in all countries have become directly involved in these debates and they assess each action of international diplomacy from the viewpoint of the manifestation of the will and determination to limit the already incredibly swollen arsenals. At the SALT II negotiating table, apart from the direct participants in the negotiations, there were also invisibly present the many statesmen of various countries who have invested substantial political capital in the relaxation of international tension. The success of SALT II will strengthen faith in detente, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt declared unequivocally, addressing a U.S. audience.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the destiny of last year's decision by the UN General Assembly special session--the collective expression of the will of 150 states of the world for disarmament--greatly depends on whether the SALT II treaty receives the authorization [poluchit putevku] which would show the ability of the two most powerful states to cooperate and achieve practical results in the most complex and delicate sphere of national and international security. This treaty, in the words of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim "will assume worldwide significance if it, as is to be hoped, becomes a step aimed at halting and ultimately reversing the nuclear arms race."

Putting the wishes of hundreds of millions of people in a nutshell, it can rightly be said that those who vote for the treaty will be voting for peace. "If we simplify the situation and take, as they say, the very soul of what the treaty envisages and what it leads to, the situation can be described like this--he who supports the treaty supports peace, detente, good relations among people and this expresses the cherished thoughts and aspirations not only of the Soviet people and the American people but of all the world's peoples as well," stressed USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko at his press conference 25 June this year.

It is equally fair to talk about visible and unseen participants in the historic debates surrounding SALT II whose attention to the destiny of this accord is motivated by interests and predilections of a different kind. The destiny of the SALT II treaty is, of course, not a matter of indifference to those whose hands are itching to hold nuclear weapons. Wherever they may be their eye is caught by any sign of support. Their gamble on nonratification of SALT II contains the hope of obtaining sanction for the further proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

This applies equally to those supporters of "fist law" in world politics and those for whom a continuous arms race promises benefits. Their one-dimensional interpretation of national security is suited only to the crazy careening of figures on the arms race meter, whereas the dynamics of the real correlation of forces have long since rendered the gamble on superiority senseless and suicidal.

The world has crossed the borderline beyond which the guaranteeing of security--be it national or international--depends increasingly on the ability to bring the arms race under control and to halt it.

The signing of the first Soviet-U.S. accords regarding the curbing of strategic arms in 1972 was the start of the verification of this ability. This is why the pose adopted by the opponents of the SALT II treaty is so perfidious and dangerous when they pretend that this second agreement must be assessed as some sort of "item in itself" or as an event which has all but taken them unawares.

SALT II is part of a process that is called upon to make headway, revealing more and more new opportunities for new accords. Without SALT II, SALT III is impossible as is much else--it can rightly be assumed--which figures on the agenda for arms limitation and the deepening of detente. A kind of guarantee of the continuation of this process lies in the SALT II treaty, as in the whole 7 years of dogged and difficult work on each word and provision of this mutually binding document. Perhaps this treaty will not halt the arms race at a stroke "but it gives mankind a chance of managing ultimately to halt it" well-known U.S. public figure Norman Cousins rightly stresses.

Mankind does not have a choice between the worse, the better and the ideal; mankind does have at its disposal what has proved to be possible and attainable today and without which it is impossible to achieve something greater in the future. All this defines the true framework of responsibility for the fate of the SALT II treaty. It is dangerous to measure this responsibility in terms of the narrow framework of military advantages and claims to exclusivity in question of insuring security. Responsibility in decisionmaking of this kind is measured against the fundamental interests of all mankind. It is precisely in the light of these supreme interests that votes "for" and "against" the treaty will be judged by history.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by BorisVasiliyevich Andrianov, all-union radio commentator; with Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, commentator of KOMMUNIST; and Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA]

[Text] [Andrianov] Godd morning, comrades. Taking part in today's program are Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, commentator of the journal KOMMUNIST.

World War II Anniversary

In a few days we will come to a very sorrowful date in human history; 1 September will be the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II. I have reminded you of that day as food for thought about events of the present. The clock of history is already counting the 35th year of peace since the war. Enormous credit for this belongs to our country, which, with the fraternal countries of socialism, continues the struggle to improve the international political climate and continues its principled and resolute opposition to the arms race. International relations are now at a stage where their further development will largely depend upon how we solve the urgent and pressing questions of detente above all in the military sphere. Our country has always been, and remains a convinced opponent to any concept designed to justify war as a tool of foreign policy or to justify the use of military force in international affairs.

But, while the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal countries, is indicating precise reference points for real disarmament and the strengthening of international trust and cooperation, the enemies of detente and disarmament in the main countries of the West--the United States above all--prefer the path that leads in the opposite direction, and are producing new apologetics of war and military force in conformity with present-day conditions. In the United States, for instance, a whole new branch of political science has emerged which is essentially oriented toward war, regardless of what character it might assume--from conventional to a universal conflict involving nuclear missiles. The political groups and schools there which concern themselves with the problems of war are various, but what they have in common is the desire to justify the course of whipping up the arms race by inflating the old myth of the Soviet threat. May we hear from you, Vadim Nikolayevich?

'Soviet Military Threat' Campaign

[Nekrasov] Not so long ago, responsible political figures in the West were agreeing with statements on our side that an approximate balance existed, both in central Europe and with regard to the strategic arms possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union. Then all of a sudden, as if on command, assertions began to be made that there was some great superiority on the Soviet side which must be put right by a new round of the arms race. Just recently, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher himself made statements of this sort in an interview with Hessen Radio. The Federal Government, he said, had never been in any doubt that the security of the world, and of Europe, demanded balance. Fair enough. But he went on to say that, because of the Soviet Union's colossal buildup of its stockpile of medium-range weapons, that balance was threatened; that's why we want to rid ourselves of the incipient imbalance.

Well, without going into his logic, so to speak, on this occasion, let us turn our attention to the main point.

No one who has spoken on this subject has produced--or could produce--any confirmation, carrying the least amount of conviction in the form of figures or reports, of these statements. Yet, at the same time, the press publishes masses of graphs and diagrams of various kinds, figures--attributed to certain anonymous sources--which are supposed to prove the existence of some such Soviet superiority. Where do these myths come from? Who needs them, and for what? And why is it that this propaganda campaign is being whipped up in this way just in the present situation? Why have many responsible political figures of the Western world deemed it necessary now to join in?

I think that, to obtain an answer to these questions, we would do well to take a look at the nature of the myth, and the way it is presented. It's based on the premise that Soviet foreign policy, and the policy of the other socialist countries, is, by its very nature, expansionistic. There are no grounds whatsoever for this. Confirmation is not sought in Marxist-Leninist theory, or in the utterances of the leaders of the Soviet state or of the other socialist countries, for the simple reason that confirmation cannot be found. At the present time, in all the talk of the Soviet danger on the part of Western propaganda, there is an interesting tendency that one cannot fail to notice, namely, the desire to divorce questions of political detente from questions of military detente, and prove that the arms race is little short of a blessing for detente. In this case, the point seems to be that political detente is already deep-rooted and has won very great popularity among the wide masses of the people, so that it's really difficult for the opponents of political detente to fight it. Hence the attempt to side-step questions of detente and outflank them by continuing the arms race. But, in order to continue the arms race, it is necessary to claim that a danger exists, that a superiority of forces on the Soviet side exists, and that, therefore--so it is said--before we negotiate an agreement on any measures of military detente, we must first abolish this Soviet superiority by means of a buildup of Western arms.

The legend of the Soviet military threat is meant to serve the interests of the militarist circles in the West that abhor the principle of equal security and are unwilling to renounce the old idea of Western military superiority. And the plans of the organizers of the arms race, today, include the intention to firmly establish in the minds of the Western public the idea of that race as something that exists and is taken for granted. And, as an example of the crass and clumsy way this is sometimes done, I'd like to quote a statement by the American General Taylor. In his time, he covered himself with no little "glory"--in quotes--during the aggressive war of American imperialism in Vietnam. This general, then, delivers the following judgment regarding Soviet foreign policy: The behavior of the Soviet Union, he writes, gives no indication that Moscow intends to give up its striving for hegemony--you see, the striving was always there; Moscow doesn't even want to give it up--give up the striving for hegemony over the whole world, which, ultimately, is to consist of communist states built on the ruins of capitalism. Well, there you have, as it were, the level of that propaganda, the level of propaganda perpetrated by generals; and it is in that illiterate political language that the militarist circles of imperialism today conduct their scare propaganda, as they say.

SALT II Debates

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, evidently the present burst of propaganda about the Soviet military threat was bound to be reflected also in the present debates in the United States over ratification of SALT II. What significant aspects can you mention in this connection?

[Nekrasov] You're absolutely right. Of course, it was bound to have an effect. More than that, I'd say that there are interdependent elements here.

Propaganda for the legend--the mendacious legend--of a Soviet military threat is at the center, so to speak, of all the arguments of the opponents of the treaty. On the other hand, as is obvious, exposure of this harmful and dangerous myth would be the weightiest argument both in favor of the treaty itself, and, generally, in favor of the cause of military detente and the strengthening of trust in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. But the American politicians who--although they look at the world with more sober eyes than their brothers at the Pentagon--are still unable--or afraid--to give up using this myth of the Soviet threat. There are a number of senators who say they will support ratification only on the condition that there is an appreciable new increase in American military spending.

Well, this tendency is of course dangerous for the cause of detente as a whole. Of note in this respect, I think, is a recent statement by Senator Culver, who is a sincere supporters of the treaty. In connection with what I have been saying he said: The capability of our country to insure its own defense depends not only on troops and arms. Our overall strategic might also depends on the strength of our economy and on the health and morale of our people. Our greatest vulnerability today is not military vulnerability but economic vulnerability, and the sense expansion of military expenditure over and above our true needs would pose a direct threat to our country's economy and would undermine the morale of our people. This is a sensible and sober statement by a person who approaches both the SALT II treaty and also questions of military detente from a standpoint of realism and a standpoint of the present day. The struggle will doubtlessly continue over these matters.

Andrew Young Resignation

[Andrianov] The American press is still continuing to carry material connected with the resignation of Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations. This is understandable since the event concerning him has acquired the clear coloring of a political scandal. It is common knowledge that in the past Andrew Young belonged to the group of prominent figures in the U.S. Negro movement. He was one of the closest devotees of Martin Luther King [Jr], who fell victim to a conspiracy by American racists acting in concert with the FBI.

In appointing such a person to the considerable post of U.S. representative to the United Nations, Washington was without a doubt pursuing a definite goal. It is enough just to recall the clamorous propaganda campaign organized over this by the Washington administration. Politicians on that side of the ocean, carried away by demagogic passion, spoke profusely about a graphic display of racial equality and democracy in America. The whole world, they kept saying, could see for itself that a Negro and not a white now represented the United States at the United Nations. In short, by that time a fair number of representatives of the new states which had come into being in the African Continent had joined the United Nations and in Washington's calculations it would be easier for the United States to have dealings with them if these dealings were handled by an American Negro, Andrew Young. And, of course, Young's appointment had a clearly expressed internal political aspect. By admitting a Negro to a distinguished official post, the U.S. political bosses intended thereby not only to take some of the extreme heat out of the struggle of the Negro population for their civil rights but also to recruit among the Negro population, if not supporters, then at least sympathizers, which in time would of course have an effect on both the presidential and the mid-term elections.

Representatives of official Washington were unstinting with their words of lavish praise for Andrew Young. Indeed, even President Carter himself once stated that his new ambassador to the United Nations was an exceptional example to be emulated, but now Andrew Young has fallen from favor.

True, if one is to believe a report in NEWSWEEK magazine, Carter, in accepting Young's resignation, praised him for his excellent work and signed his resignation document with the words your friend, Jimmy Carter, which, as you know, is what is called in Russian coating the pill with sugar.

Andrew Young represented the United States at the United Nations for a little over 2 and 1/2 years, but in this period, as the American press is now writing, he caused a considerable amount of trouble for the Washington administration. Young, for instance, stated in public that former Presidents Nixon and Ford were racists. At the height of the demagogic campaign mounted by Washington in defense of human rights abroad, Andrew Young told a correspondent of the French magazine LE MATIN that there were, as he put it, hundreds and possibly even thousands of political prisoners in the United States. It is widely known that other statements by Young were clearly not to the liking of the powers that be on that side of the ocean. He was criticized for this not only in the press but also officially, but nevertheless for the reasons that have already been mentioned he was tolerated. However, disgrace descended upon Young when he had a meeting with Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO representative at the United Nations.

Near East Events

[Volskiy] Yes, Boris Vasilyevich, there are of course many aspects to Young's resignation, but, nevertheless, it is an indisputable fact that it was directly connected with what is now happening in the Near East. In this respect the past week was marked by a great intensity of events and, I would say, intensity of passions. A hasty visit to this area--more precisely speaking, to Israel and Egypt--was made by Robert Strauss, the American politician who has been appointed by Carter as a special ambassador to bring the Camp David deal to its completion. According to press reports he was carrying new U.S. proposals concerning the Palestinian issue. However, these proposals were quickly turned down both by Begin, who does not want to permit Washington even the slightest step toward the Palestinians, and also by Egyptian President as-Sadat who is afraid of angering his Israeli partners in any way. Indeed, Strauss, the American emissary, himself was, as it later emerged, unenthusiastic about these proposals of his own government. All this coincided with the removal of the American representative to the United Nations. And in the meantime, while all this political and diplomatic zigzagging was going on, Israeli forces carried out the most massive artillery bombardment in recent months of the southern parts of Lebanon.

The undeclared war which the Israeli expansionists have been waging for a long time now against the Palestinians and Lebanon's progressive forces is becoming ever more dangerous in character. It is not fortuitous that the Lebanese Government has called for an Arab summit meeting to be held to determine how this threat should be countered.

Such are the facts, but what do they conceal? I rather think they conceal most dangerous trends. Above all it is a matter of a collision of two lines of Western, primarily U.S. policy in the Near East: A striving to guarantee the uninterrupted flow of Near East oil to the advanced capitalist countries on the one hand and, on the other, support for Israeli militarism and reliance on it in confronting the Arab liberation movement. The combination of these two lines is becoming ever more difficult. A reliable safeguarding of oil supplies requires lasting peace in the Near East, while Israel's aggressive actions and aspirations, above all with regard to the Palestinians, are hampering the establishment of such a peace.

[Andrianov] In this connection, perhaps, it is worth citing what was said by the well-known American observer, Joseph Harsch.

No long-term or all-embracing peace in the Near East, Harsch stresses, is possible without a just settlement of the fate of the Arab people of Palestine. Unless their interests and rights are respected and unless Israel eventually leaves the occupied territories, there can be no reliable and lasting peace. And without a reliable and lasting peace, Harsch says, there cannot be a reliable and guaranteed access by America to the Near East oil.

[Volskiy] I think that this is a realistic viewpoint, and U.S. Government circles cannot, of course, fail to realize what was written by the American observer that you cited.

U.S. Near East Policy

It is for this reason, indeed, that the Carter administration decided to give the appearance that Washington was ready to show a constructive approach toward the Palestinian problem. But these maneuvers did not satisfy anyone. As far as the Palestinians and the Arab peoples in general are concerned, they do not need maneuvers but real shifts in American policy. Speaking in specific terms, they need the recognition of the right of the Palestinians to the creation of an independent state. But, as President Carter stated outright a few days ago, this is precisely what Washington does not intend to do.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, it is surely worth adding that this failure produced serious differences within the American Government. Robert Strauss, whom you mentioned before and who is close to Zionist circles, is now being reproached for consciously torpedoing the initiative of his superiors. Meantime Brzezinski and Vance also, it would appear, hold different views on Near East matters. Apparently U.S. Vice President Mondale has been entrusted with reducing the different standpoints to a common denominator. Mondale has been made responsible for Near East policy by President Carter.

[Volskiy] Well, with regard to this decision, the Paris L'AURORE rightly noted that making a person responsible is not enough to make up for the absence of ideas. And there are no ideas. Success will not be achieved in combining what is not able to be combined. The Pentagon generals who regard Israel as their main stronghold in the entire expanse from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean are assisting Israeli lobbyists, who are already very influential, especially on the threshold of the approaching elections, and this alliance is pushing Washington into continuing its unconditional support for Israel.

But this course threatens to have very grave consequences for the United States. As a result of the actions of the Israeli militarists, who are encouraged from across the ocean, a new war could break out, which in actual fact would be fraught with the danger of a total halt of Near East oil deliveries to the West, to say nothing of the enormous risk for the general cause of peace and security. To judge from press reports, there are forces in the United States which are ready to undertake this risk. They would like to hold the Arabs in some sort of strategic pincers. The Israeli Army's aggressive actions in Lebanon are aimed not only at suppressing the Palestinian movement but also at creating a bridgehead for the struggle against Syria. That is one direction. The other direction of the anti-Arab strategy is the direct threat of American intervention in the oil-producing areas of the Arab world. And this threat is far from being withdrawn. For example, Senator Hart, a member of the Armed Services Committee, stated frankly that "we could be faced with the need to resort to the use of armed forces to safeguard our oil supplies."

[Nekrasov] Such military action would, of course, be of an extremely risky nature. Perhaps that is in the nature of U.S. imperialism but, judging by everything, it would deprive the United States of oil and create very complex conditions for the United States, at the same time posing a very serious threat to world peace.

[Volskiy] One observer, I remember now, Vadim Nikolayevich, even worked out a scenario whereby a U.S. work force and experts are sent to oil-producing areas in the Near East so that they can get production going again at oil fields and refineries which would be severely damaged in all probability during these hypothetical and, frankly speaking, unlikely--let us hope--events. But, nonetheless, such things are being said, and when such things are said, there is always something to them.

[Nekrasov] Yes, particularly as there is talk about this quick reaction corps; and not only talk; it is said that it actually exists and is ready to be thrown into action. So there is a danger, I agree with you.

[Andrianov] Although the U.S. charge d'affaires in Tehran assured representatives of the new Iranian Government that this expeditionary corps exists only in Pentagon plans...

[Nekrasov interrupts] Brzezinski, however, followed by the President, said in their latest interviews: What's new about this? We've had such a unit for several years now. Obviously, there is some confusion here.

[Volskiy] Yes, and in actual fact this force has already been used in certain places. If we recall, for example, the intervention in the Dominican Republic back in 1965, the 82d Airborne Assault Division which took part in that is the same one which is being mentioned now as the chief contingent for this fast reaction corps. So, as you can see, certain large units which are to be included in this corps have already been tried out in similar operations.

PRC Plans To Attack SRV

[Andrianov] The Manila weekly PANORAMA recently published extracts from a talk between Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and Imelda Marcos, wife of the president of the Philippines, who came to China. During their meeting in Beijing Deng Xiaoping told Imelda Marcos that China had informed the United States and Japan in advance about its intention to launch an attack against Vietnam early this year. Neither Washington nor Tokyo, according to Deng Xiaoping, tried to dissuade the Chinese leaders from taking such a step. Naturally, Beijing viewed this attitude of the United States and Japan as one of consent and approval for the intentions of the great-Han hegemonists. Reports are now coming in that the Chinese military are drawing up plans aimed at teaching Vietnam a so-called second lesson. And this time the Beijing militarists intend to use their navy to seize the Paracel Islands, which belong to Vietnam, and to launch attacks at the same time on a number of points on the Vietnam-China border. Information about Beijing's preparation for new armed provocations against Vietnam is being circulated in UN circles, while in journalistic circles these Chinese plans are being discussed quite widely. In particular it is noted that the Chinese militarists are planning air attacks on a number of Vietnamese provinces as well as Hanoi and Haiphong in order to damage the country's economy.

[Volskiy] In other words this is actually a repetition of the U.S. tactics of bomb attacks on North Vietnam which were used during the U.S. aggression.

[Andrianov] Precisely. And it is noteworthy that when Western journalists question Chinese delegates about this, the Chinese openly quote the Beijing leaders' statements to the effect that they may teach Vietnam another lesson. Who can tell? Is all this a sort of preliminary step to prepare international public opinion for the idea that Beijing has already made the decision to repeat its aggressive sortie against the Vietnamese people? And who can deny that concealed behind this intention of the Chinese militarists is an advance understanding between Beijing, Washington and Tokyo?

U.S. Far East Activities

[Nekrasov] In any case, Boris Vasiliyevich, you mentioned the Paracel Islands and the plans by the Chinese hegemonists to take some action in that direction against Vietnam. But you could also add here that under the pretext of this hysteria over the problem of the so-called Indochinese refugees, the U.S. 7th Fleet in those very seas which wash the shores of these islands has in recent weeks been greatly stepping up its activity. And quite a large number of U.S. warships have been concentrated there. It can be quite rightly assumed that this action which is being planned and carried out, the propaganda over the refugee problem, and the activity of Beijing and Washington are in some way connected.

[Andrianov] Without a doubt. International observers who closely follow the transformation taking place in the activities of the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing political triangle in the Far East and Southeast Asia are noting an increase in the militarist tendencies in the policies of the United States, Japan and China in those areas. Their clear desire to rattle their sabres louder and louder is evidence of this. Proof of this, among many other things, are the major military maneuvers which the United States held together with Japan in the area of Okinawa Island. Experts noted, for example, that during these exercises among other things the American F-5E Tiger fighter planes were used, and these are not usually part of the U.S. air units in Okinawa. It seems that the Pentagon drew combat equipment from other military bases to take part in these maneuvers. It has already been announced in Tokyo that on 30 August routine air force maneuvers will be held jointly with U.S. forces stationed on the Japanese islands. And meanwhile the Japanese top brass and the Pentagon are drawing up a plan to hold large-scale combined-arms exercises for the armed forces of both countries on Japanese territory. This is evidence of increasing activity by the Pentagon and the Japanese militarists in the Far East region and a considerable expansion of the scale and zone of action for exercises by the armed forces of the two countries. Judging by all things, the strategists across the ocean are not only counting on extending the U.S. military presence in Japan, but are also pursuing other, global aims.

In this connection, objective observers perceive a direct relationship between such aspirations by the Pentagon and the attitude of Beijing, which has approved the increase in the U.S. military presence in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin. And the Chinese leaders can hardly be unaware of what advantage lies in it for them. They clearly think that the U.S. aircraft-carrier diplomacy creates a favorable situation for China's policy of expansion to be pursued in Southeast Asia, not to mention the fact that the Pentagon's militarist demonstrations exacerbate the international situation not only in the Far East.

[Nekrasov] Well, comrades, the summer, so-called quiet season in world politics is coming to an end, although this year it hasn't been that quiet. A more businesslike season is starting: As we all know, the UN General Assembly session will begin in the near future, at which there will be discussion of all the most important problems of today. Undoubtedly many of the issues talked about in the press and by politicians today in their speeches will become the subject of broad discussion, and during that discussion I am sure that the problems of detente, problems of consolidating trust in relations between peoples and of the further relaxation of tension, despite opposition from the imperialist and Beijing enemies of peace, will also occupy a leading place in world politics, just as they have during all of this year.

[Andrianov] Our program has come to an end. Goodby, comrades, and all the best.

MORE ON SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE IN KABUL

Taraki Message

LD241206 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

An international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan opened here today. The conference held on the initiative of the World Council of Peace will be underway in the Afghan capital till August 27. Taking part in the work of this international forum are more than 100 representatives from almost 60 countries and international organizations. The envoys from all continents met in Kabul to declare support of the just struggle waged by the Afghan people against designs of imperialism and reaction.

Read out at the opening of the conference was a message from Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which expresses the wishes of success to the participants in the conference. The document highly appreciates the activities of the World Council of Peace which "enlisted the efforts of the broad strata of the progressive and democratic forces for struggle against the threat of war."

The people of Afghanistan, who won power as a result of the April revolution, the message runs, sincerely support the ideas of peace and peaceful coexistence. The people of Afghanistan want to live in peace and friendship with all the countries of the world, including neighbors. Our people need peace and stability in order to put an end to backwardness and to resolve other socioeconomic problems. We do not interfere into internal affairs of other states and we shall not allow any country to interfere into our internal affairs.

The document expresses regret over the fact that reactionary circles of Pakistan and reactionary fanatics of Iran along with reactionary imperialist forces and their accomplices impudently interfere into Afghanistan's internal affairs. They seek to prevent the peaceful work of the people of Afghanistan, building a new life, and also to create a threat to peace in that region and in the whole world.

The message expresses gratitude to all participants in the conference for the fraternal solidarity with the people of Afghanistan.

Soviet Delegate Address

LD241428 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 24, TASS--Soviet peace supporters are strongly against any interference in the affairs of the Afghan revolution and against armed provocations and conspiracies. The sympathies and full support of all Soviet people are on the side of the people's democratic system in Afghanistan, its lawful government, on the side of those who are defending the democratic gains and upholding the interests of the Afghan people. This was said here today by Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee and the leader of the Soviet delegation to the international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan.

Addressing representatives of almost 60 countries, Yevgeniy Fedorov said "The delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee, speaking the sentiments of all Soviet People, extends warm greetings to the working people of DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan], its revolutionary fighters who are defending the vital interests of the Afghan working people.

"We are meeting at a crucial moment when the successes of the liberation revolutionary struggle of the peoples who are sweeping away antiquated social systems and anti-popular regimes, meet with fierce opposition from reaction and imperialism, Yevgeniy Fedorov said.

The counterrevolutionary forces which are paid and equipped by the imperialists, are trying to disturb the normal life of people in Afghanistan, to interfere with deep-going revolutionary reforms in the country. In their attempts to find an excuse for their gross interference in the internal affairs in the DRA, Yevegeniy Fedorov went on, the imperialists are using all kind of slander. They talk, for instance, about the so-called "Soviet expansion", about "Moscow's machinations", and so on and so forth. Our Afghan brothers have given a convincing rebuff to the slanderers.

The entire course of development of Afghan-Soviet relations, Yevgeniy Fedorov said, shows convincingly that the Soviet people have always had and continue to have profound sympathy and respect for the just struggle of the Afghan people for their sovereign rights and for progressive reforms, peace and progress.

The leader of the Soviet delegation stressed that the DRA'S position is increasingly supported by peace-minded people throughout the world. Therefore the aims of our conference, which was sponsored by the World Peace Council, are widely approved by the peace forces. We are confident that this conference will help further activate and consolidate all the peace forces in support of the just cause of the heroic people of Afghanistan, the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee said in conclusion.

Hafizollah Amin Address

LD241850 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 24, TASS--The international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, which opened here today, was addressed by the prime minister of the DRA, [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Hafizollah Amin.

The DRA'S foreign policy, the prime minister said, aims to ensure fraternal relations with all socialist countries, in the first place with the Soviet Union, the revolutionary workers' movement as well as friendship with oppressed peoples fighting against imperialism.

Then the prime minister dwelt on the situation in the region. He noted the friendly character of Democratic Afghanistan's relations with India.

The internal and external enemies of our revolution, H. Amin said, are trained in Pakistan and Iran and then smuggled into our country for subversive activities and for committing crimes against the Afghan population. We seek normal good-neighbour relations with Pakistan and Iran and always sincerely wish success to the working people of these countries. To remove the existing differences and misunderstanding we are prepared to enter into talks at any level with the Pakistani and Iranian governments.

If Afghanistan, the prime minister went on, applied all its efforts and resources to economic and social development it would achieve great success in these fields. Unfortunately, we are compelled to devote a great deal of our energies and resources to thwarting the machinations of imperialism, international reaction and "leftwing" extremism against our people's system.

Dwelling on relations with China, H. Amin said that all attempts by Afghanistan to have friendly relations with Beijing on the basis of the common principles of working class ideology found no response from the Chinese side.

H. Amin highly assessed the SALT II treaty which was signed in Vienna, stressing that this treaty marks a historic step on the way to delivering mankind from the threat of a world nuclear war, a victory of peace diplomacy over the policy of war.

The prime minister expressed support for the struggle of the Arab peoples against Israel's aggression. He also welcomed the struggle of the heroic people of Nicaragua and voiced support for the heroic and courageous people of Vietnam and warmly congratulated them on the successful rebuff they gave to the Chinese aggressors.

H. Amin stated that "Afghanistan shows special interest in limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, resolutely comes out against plans for enlarging the military base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and supports the idea of making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. At the same time we cannot agree that continued tension in the area is due to rivalry between the great powers. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has no military bases in the Indian Ocean and does not hold any military maneuvers there. Rivalry between the great powers is a far-fetched thesis which is put forward only in order to complicate the struggle for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone," he stressed.

Exhibition of Opposition's Equipment

LD251626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0921 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 25 August--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

An unusual exhibition has been staged in one of the halls of the Afghan capital's Intercontinental Hotel, where the international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan [DRA] is taking place. It displays dozens of submachine guns, handguns, automatic rifles, grenades and explosive devices. Vast amounts of literature and documents provide evidence about the extensive plot of internal and external reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, carried out with the support of the imperialist circles and China.

Weapons and ammunition of American, British, Chinese and Pakistani manufacture were to be used against the Afghan people in order to hinder the development of the young democratic republic, which has embarked on the path of building a new society. Hundreds of leaflets and piles of subversive literature unmask the aims of the counterrevolution, at the head of which former feudalists and exploiters are to be found. It is characteristic that in literature hostile to Afghanistan, which is published abroad, and in the subversive activity of counterrevolutionary elements the basic pressure is against Islam which allegedly is being trampled on by the popular system. This propaganda is aimed at the illiterate population of Afghanistan, which adheres to the principles of Islam.

The propaganda of the enemies of our people is destined to fail because the Muslim working people believe that all measures being carried out by the DRA are not in conflict with Islam and reflect the hopes of the working people, a representative of the DRA security service told a TASS correspondent, while acting as a guide at the exhibition. Using weapons supplied by international imperialism and certain reactionary regimes in our region, the enemies of people's Afghanistan are trying to frighten the population, and are killing peaceful citizens. The many photographs being shown at the exhibition provide evidence of the methods of the counterrevolution; these are blown-up bridges over which the peasants of distant regions receive food products and essential goods, bombed-out schools where the children of workers and peasants learn to read and write.

Arms and ammunition, he stressed, have been seized from defeated bands who underwent training in special camps on the territory of Pakistan under the leadership of Chinese and Pakistani instructors. These bands operated in the Kabul, Paktia, Ghazni, Konarha and Laghman provinces.

The exhibition is evoking great interest among the participants in the international conference. The emissaries of peace who have come to Kabul to express solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people against imperialism and reaction are able to see with their own eyes the antipopular nature of the plans of the counterrevolution.

Conference Ends, Documents Adopted

LD262120 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 26, TASS--An international conference for solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, convened here on the initiative of the World Peace Council, held its concluding plenary session today. It was attended by more than 100 delegates from 60 countries and international organizations. They adopted a number of documents which testify to the striving of the peoples for peace, security and cooperation.

The main document--"The Declaration of the Conference", strongly condemns interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. It underlines support and solidarity with the people of Afghanistan which has embarked on the road of building a new life.

U.S.-PRC ACT TOGETHER TO BOOST REFUGEE EXODUS

LD241351 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[O. Anichkin article under the rubric "International Notes": "The 7th Fleet 'Looks for' Refugees"]

[Text] The provocative actions of the U.S. 7th Fleet continue in the South China Sea. On the pretext of "searching for refugees" Washington has embarked on a far-reaching political action which could have dangerous consequences for many Southeast Asian countries. And on this occasion Beijing is actively participating in the large-scale provocation against the countries of Indochina.

Operations by a large group of ships from the 7th Fleet headed by the aircraft carrier 'Kitty Hawk' close to the shores of Vietnam and Kampuchea started shortly after the completion of the international conference on the refugee problem in Southeast Asia in Geneva. At the conference neither China nor the United States managed to put Socialist Vietnam in the dock, as they had intended to do. [paragraph continues]

In Geneva commonsense triumphed and the majority of conference participants paid due tribute to the constructive position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Through the UN secretary general Vietnam stated that measures would be taken to halt illegal departures from the country and also displayed a readiness to cooperate with the Office of the UN High Commission for Refugees in order to make departure from the country ordered and safe. In Geneva the SRV also proposed a number of other measures coordinated with the other Southeast Asian countries and aimed at solving the refugee problem in that region.

While this realistic and constructive position on the part of Vietnam evoked satisfaction among the many Southeast Asian countries which have been directly affected by this problem in one way or another, in Beijing and Washington the results of the Geneva conference have evoked at least irritation and a desire to spoil every effort to find a rational and realistic solution to the refugee problem.

The Pentagon has ordered all ships and aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet operating in the South China Sea to be in a "state of combat readiness." U.S. long-range aircraft are making daily flights there. Warships have been ordered to spend the maximum possible time in those regions where refugees may be found--that is, in the region of Vietnam and Kampuchea's territorial waters. And the whole of this operation was sanctimoniously named "Rescue at Sea."

Another fact also attracts attention: Almost simultaneously with Washington's decision, threatening statements were resumed in Beijing regarding its intention to deal a new blow to Vietnam and "teach it a second lesson," although it is well known what sorry results the previous adventure produced. In fact the U.S. naval operation in the South China Sea and Beijing's hysterical threats have proved to be a coordinated provocation against the SRV and other countries in Indochina. These simultaneous operations are aimed at undermining the implementation of the agreements reached at the Geneva conference.

Washington and Beijing's sinister scheme is as follows: On the one hand the presence of the 7th Fleet ships encourages an illegal flow of refugees, since despite the great risk they hope to be picked up on the high seas. As is known, many tragically perish. The Washington POST has written that some refugees have risked embarking on the path of illegal emigration after learning that U.S. naval ships are in the region where the so-called "boat people" might be found. In this connection the newspaper acknowledged that such actions by the Americans "add additional weight to Vietnam's statements that Washington is inciting the refugees to depart illegally."

On the other hand Beijing is stepping up its threats in order to sow terror among the populations of Indochinese countries and prompt them to flee the new horrors of the war which China is so cynically talking about unleashing.

The countries in the region are beginning to realise with increasing clarity who is the true culprit behind the current exacerbation of the refugee problem in Indochina. Ghazali Bin Shafie, Malaysian home affairs minister, has noted that China in particular is responsible for the exodus of refugees from Vietnam and that its threats increase the flow of refugees. The presence of U.S. ships off the shores of Indochina, he said, cannot be regarded as anything other than an "invitation to leave Vietnam." Approximately the same opinion has been expressed by representatives of the Indonesian Government.

In other words Washington and Beijing are using different means but seeking the same goal--to delay indefinitely the solution of the Indochinese refugee problem and fuel even further the anti-Vietnamese campaign with the aim of creating new difficulties for Vietnam and undermining its authority in Southeast Asia and also in the world community.

COMMENT ON U.S.' OKINAWA NAVAL EXERCISE, BEIJING'S ATTITUDE

OW241841 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Nikolayev commentary: "Beijing's Leaders Are Defenders of the Pentagon in Asia"]

[Excerpts] As members of the nonalined movement prepare for a summit meeting in Havana, bellicose U.S. elements have intensified their challenge to the peace and security of the people of all countries. In the past few days, the U.S. Air Force and Navy have continued a military exercise along Japan's southern coast. The military exercise is unprecedented in scale. Nearly half of the (?vessels) of the 7th Fleet are taking part in it. The exercise is actually a rehearsal for a Pentagon plan--under the pretext of a critical situation--to carry out armed intervention in the internal affairs of various Asian countries.

All progressive and peace-loving forces in Asia are stepping up their demand for curbing the Pentagon's dangerous military power and for the removal of U.S. military bases and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Asian countries, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

On the question of U.S. forces stationed in Asia and other parts of the world, the position of the Beijing leaders is diametrically opposed to that of the people of Asian countries and the nonalined countries throughout the world. In the past few days, China's newspapers and magazines have not in the least condemned the 7th Fleet's dangerous exercise near the Japanese and Korean coasts. In fact, Beijing's propaganda machine has long since entirely stopped denouncing the stationing of U.S. forces in other countries' territories and the Pentagon's plan to establish new military bases in the Asia-Pacific region.

China's leaders even complain that the U.S. imperialist and militarist clique is not firm and (?decisive) enough and call on it to join China in forming a united front against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Under the false pretext of a Soviet threat and the threat of Vietnamese regional hegemonism, China's leaders are playing the role of a U.S. accomplice in Southeast Asia.

ROBERT CONQUEST'S WRITINGS ON 'DETENTE' DENOUNCED

LD221822 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 22, TASS--TASS political analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

These Western Sovietologists are indefatigable people, indeed. They are ever ready to misrepresent facts. Take, for instance, the term "detente." It is widely known that as a definite notion in international relations, it was established in the middle of the past decade, and, translated into all languages, means one and the same thing: The process of constant warming of the political climate, the easing of East-West tension. This would seem obvious, indeed.

No, this is not so at all, declared Robert Conquest who is well known among anti-Sovietists. He brought out in London his new writing in which he asserts that in Soviet translation the word "detente" means quite a different thing, namely the striving to lull the vigilance of the West and to facilitate the coming into office of "pro-Soviet elements in developing countries".

We are not going to engage in comparative linguistics or deal with real difficulties in translation from one language into another that present themselves at times. What we mean are misrepresentations of political notions, distortions of political reality to which anti-Sovietists resort on purpose. Slanderous allegations crop up on every page of Conquest's new writing. Disregarding facts and events, he presents the Soviet foreign policy course in his own way, falsifying its essence entirely.

Robert Conquest needed all these lies about "intrigues of the Soviets" in order to urge again the leaders of NATO powers to conduct a "tougher line" with regard to the USSR, to try to justify new militaristic preparations in NATO, to sow doubts about the need of further deepening of the process of peaceful coexistence and supplementing the political detente with detente in the military field.

But these efforts are in vain. The wind of history is blowing in a different direction from what Conquest and other such liars--"translators" would like. And they can do nothing about this.

MORE ON 14TH PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS IN KHABAROVSK

LD241808 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Khabarovsk, August 24, TASS--Symposiums of the committee of social and humanitarian sciences of the 14th Pacific Scientific Congress have been held here. Reports by Soviet scientists--Nikolay Shaskolskiy "On Relaxation of Tension as an Important Prerequisite of Cooperation of Pacific Ocean Countries and Development of Resources of the Pacific Ocean" and Andrey Markov "Regional Cooperation and the Guarantee of Security in Asia"--were heard at the section "social and political aspects of exploration of countries of the Pacific region".

Speakers pointed out that the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems are being introduced still deeper into the practice of international relations. The area of the Pacific Ocean has not been left aside from that process. But dangerous conflicts repeatedly flared up there in the post-war years.

The U.S. Government's political doctrine which underlies its policy in the Pacific, makes stress on military presence in that area, on modernisation and the build-up of armed forces. The cause of development of peaceful cooperation is hampered by the system of imperialist military-political blocs. A serious threat to the cause of peace in that area are foreign policy actions of the leadership of the People's Republic of China. This primarily refers to actions of the Beijing leaders, undertaken by them against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Vietnam pursues a peaceful constructive policy which is fully in line with the spirit of detente, said Pham Ny Kyong, member of the Social Sciences' Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The situation, obtained as a result of the victory of the peoples of Indochina over the aggressors, consolidated the positions of peace in that area. But, he stressed, the peoples should be constantly vigilant against decisions of imperialism and other aggressive forces.

Speaking at the symposium were also Professor Guy Paucker (USA) and Dr Dmitriy Petrov (USSR). They spoke on the role of Japan in the system of economic links in the Asian-Pacific region.

USSR COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON KENNEDY AIRPORT INCIDENT

'Gross Violation' of International Norms

LD251426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1358 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--On 24 August a Soviet Aeroflot aircraft, on a regular run from New York to Moscow, was due to take off from New York's Kennedy Airport. After all passengers were on board, all the necessary formalities had been gone through, as demanded by the American authorities, and the aircraft was ready to taxi out for takeoff, it was surrounded by police cars, and representatives of the American authorities burst in demanding that Soviet citizen L.I. Vlasova should leave the aircraft for a "talk" with them. At the same time they were persistently trying to force L.I. Vlasova not to return to the Soviet Union.

L.I. Vlasova categorically refused to leave the aircraft, stated that she was flying to the Soviet Union of her own free will and rejected all the dirty solicitations from the representatives of the American authorities. Nevertheless, exerting crude pressure, the American authorities continued to demand that L.I. Vlasova leave the aircraft. To this, Soviet citizen L.I. Vlasova stated again that she was not going to leave the aircraft and that she would have nothing to do with any further "conversations."

The action taken by the American authorities in preventing the takeoff of the Soviet plane is causing Soviet passengers, including women and 13 children, to remain on board for a long time.

The crude intervention of the American authorities is still going on although the Soviet Embassy in the United States and the permanent representation of the USSR at the United Nations have lodged a firm protest, pointing out that all the passengers have observed the formalities required by American law upon boarding the aircraft, and that the attempts of the American authorities to remove forcibly L.I. Vlasova, a Soviet citizen, from the plane constitute the crudest violation of the norms of international law.

Such inhumane actions by the American authorities, which run counter to the elementary norms of mutual relations between states, cannot fail to cause a justified feeling of indignation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT carries an item which is identical to the above item, except that it omits the TASS headline of "Crude Provocation by the American Authorities."]

[Moscow Domestic Service repeats the TASS Russian version without the TASS headline again at 1430 GMT.]

[At 1500 GMT, Moscow Domestic Service carries the TASS Russian version again, this time including the TASS headline.]

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 August carries a report on page five under the general headline "Crude Provocation" which is identical to the above item minus the dateline.]

Interview with Vlasova

LD252006 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 25, YASS--Lyudmila Vlasova told TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov on board the Aeroflot plane detained by the U.S. authorities in New York Airport:

"My only dream is that the plane should take off and take course for home as soon as possible. The actions of the American authorities are an example of absolute lawlessness and flagrant arbitrariness. On what grounds Soviet passengers, including myself, detained in the USA? On what grounds they fraudulently withdrew from me the passport of citizen of the USSR? I consider that this was done with malicious intention and pursues unscrupulous aims. Otherwise how can one explain the fact that armed people impudently go aboard the Soviet plane and stop near me threatening pistols. I did not even imagine that such things could happen anywhere, to say nothing of 'civilized' America".

The TASS correspondent told Lyudmila Vlasova that her mother had addressed a letter to President J. Carter evaluating the actions of the U.S. authorities as the crudest violation of human rights and an act of political banditism. Lyudmila asked to tell her mother: "Mother, dear, do not worry, everything is going to be o.k. I shall soon be in Moscow and we shall meet. I do not doubt it, as behind my back is the whole of our great country."

'Unlawful Arrest', Piratic Actions

LD252146 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

["Pirates in New York airport"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Poroshin writes:

The unlawful arrest, there is no other word for the detention by the U.S. authorities of the Soviet plane in New York's Kennedy International Airport, has once again shown the falsehood of propaganda statements by the United States on their alleged concern for "human rights". In violating the norms of international law, the official Washington has crudely meddled in the private life of a Soviet citizen, insulted human dignity of representatives of a sovereign state, who are on board the plane. Thus it looks like the USA implies by human rights its own "right" to coercion, crude flouting of personality, and arbitrary rule.

As has already been reported, Soviet citizen Lyudmila Vlasova had firmly...and repeatedly declared her wish to fly home. So that American newsman could hear it from her own mouth, Soviet representatives offered them to go personally aboard the plane, but a representative of the State Department prohibited them to do so.

Such a decision can be assessed only as an attempt at preventing American correspondents from learning the truth, from convincing themselves that Lyudmila Vlasova is a target of unlawful and provocative actions by U.S. special services. While declaring that the Soviet plane had allegedly been detained on "legal grounds", representative of the U.S. State Department Donald McHenry could not explain, however, to American correspondents why they were not allowed to go on board the plane.

What is happening in these hours in New York airport is not some chance incident, but deliberate and crude arbitrariness violating the spirit and letter of the Final Act, under which representatives of the United States also put their signature in Helsinki. It must be expected that the international community will evaluate these piratic actions at their due worth.

Pressure to 'Betray Motherland'

LD271023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 5 LD

["Crude Provocation"--general headline]

[Text] The American authorities continue to unlawfully detain at the New York airport the Aeroflot plane which was to takeoff on a regular flight to Moscow yesterday at 1700. As a result of the arbitrary rule, the Soviet passengers, including women and 13 children, actually found themselves in the position of hostages.

Consider the actions being undertaken against me by the American authorities as unlawful. This is outrageous and against the law, said Lyudmila Vlasova to press representatives. They are trying to detain me in the United States against my will. I said several times that on my own free will, I want very much to fly home. It can be said at home that I am aboard the Soviet plane, but for some reason they want to take me off it. No reason whatsoever is indicated for such illegal actions. They say they want to have a talk with me. I answer: "Please, I am ready to answer any questions, but only aboard the Soviet plane."

The Soviet side met halfway the American authorities' request to have a private meeting with L.I. Vlasova aboard the plane. Such a meeting did take place.

At an airport press conference, Deputy U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations McHenry refused to answer the TASS correspondent's question on what ground the American authorities were delaying the flight of the Soviet plane.

In a talk with journalists, a representative of the Soviet consulate disclosed information which shows that the detention of the plane is a premeditated provocative action. Aboard the plane representatives of the American authorities took the Soviet passport from L.I. Vlasova through deception and showed her an American passport in her name. L.I. Vlasova got back her Soviet passport only after a resolute protest by the Soviet side.

Flouting all provisions of international law and the norms of relations between states, the American authorities are roughly pressuring the Soviet citizen to betray the motherland. Obviously this is an act of political blackmail.

Provocation of Special Services

LD260727 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 26, TASS--The U.S. authorities continue illegally detaining in the New York international airport a plane of Soviet Aeroflot that was to leave on a regular flight for Moscow on August 24. Using crude pressure, they continue insisting that Soviet citizen Lyudmila Vlasova who is onboard the plane should leave it to have "conversations with U.S. authorities. As a result of this arbitrariness, Soviet citizens, passengers of the plane, are actually in the position of hostages. Things are particularly hard for women and children. In cramped conditions of a plane salon they cannot have normal sleep and rest.

It was already reported that Lyudmila Vlasova refused categorically to leave the plane and clearly stated her wish to fly home. "My only dream, she told a TASS correspondent onboard the plane, is that the plane should take off sooner and fly home. The actions of the U.S. authorities are an example of complete lawlessness and crying arbitrariness... I could not even imagine that such a thing can happen anywhere, less so in a 'civilized' country."

Soviet representatives suggested that American journalists should go aboard the plane to get convinced themselves of Lyudmila Vlasova's wish to fly to the Soviet Union. But representative of the Department of State prohibited them to do so. This decision cannot be assessed in any other way than as an attempt to prevent American correspondents from learning the truth, from getting convinced that Lyudmila Vlasova is an object of provocative actions of special services of the USA.

Second Day Reportage

LD261035 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 26, TASS--For the second day, police cars surround Aeroflot's plane "IL-62" in the International Kennedy Airport, preventing it from making a flight to Moscow. Resorting to gross pressure, the U.S. authorities demand that Soviet citizen L. I. Vlasova, ballerina of the Bolshoi company now on a guest tour in the USA, should leave the Soviet plane. Insisting on this, they intend to try to force her not to return to her motherland, as it was already attempted during the previous conversation on board the plane. As Deputy U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations D. McHenry said cynically, they intend to be pressing for their aim, no matter how much time it might take.

Soviet representative told again the U.S. authorities that their illegal actions are gross violation of the norms of international law and relations among states. He demanded an end to the gross provocation of the U.S. special services so that the plane with Soviet citizens, including L. I. Vlasova, onboard could take off.

"The actions of the U.S. authorities, L. I. Vlasova said again, are an example of complete lawlessness and crying arbitariness. On what grounds Soviet passengers, including myself, are detained in the USA? On what grounds has it attempted to deceive me into surrendering my passport of Soviet citizen? I think it was done with ill intentions and follows unscrupulous aims. How else is it possible to explain the fact that armed persons unceremoniously go aboard Soviet plane and stop next to me, threatening with pistols. They want the to leave [as received] the plane so as to keep me forcibly in the United States."

As it became known, L. I. Vlasova's mother addressed a letter to the President of the United States asking him insistently to enable her daughter to return home to her family.

The American special services continuing their provocation, staged at the New York airport a noisy gathering of anti-Sovietists and all sort or renegades who are threatening Soviet people.

USSR Foreign Ministry Protest

LD261326 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 26, TASS--The USSR Foreign Ministry lodged a strong protest with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in connection with the provocative actions by American authorities which contradict elementary concepts of humaneness, expressed in that the U.S. authorities for more than two days have been delaying the departure from New York of an Aeroflot airliner, groundlessly insisting that the Soviet citizen L. I. Vlasova leave the plane.

The ministry demanded an immediate stop to the above-mentioned illegal actions and placed all responsibility for their consequences on the American side.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 26 August carries a report on the USSR Foreign Ministry's protest that is identical to the above item. Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1315 GMT also carried the identical report.

Since it first carried a report at 1322 GMT TASS English has repeated the item twice.]

Charikov Interview With Vlasova

LD261554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Igor Charikov reports from New York:

[Charikov] The shameful incident staged by the American authorities regarding Lyudmila Vlasova, Soviet citizen and Bolshoi theater artist, who was on tour in the United States, is in its second day now at New York's Kennedy Airport. The IL-62 plane on which Lyudmila Vlasova and 68 Soviet passengers including 13 children are on board is presently being blocked by police vehicles.

The American authorities are continuing to detain the plane in the hope of persuading Lyudmila Vlasova not to return home. The situation at the airport is tense. Around 100 representatives from the press, radio and television who would like to find out what is really happening, have assembled here. But the American authorities are only feeding them unsubstantiated arguments and totally unconfirmed conjectures.

Contrary to commonsense, the authorities have forbidden American journalists to meet Lyudmila Vlasova on board the plane and obtain her opinion at first hand. As a result, the public is being presented mainly with an interpretation of events which suit the authorities.

Avoiding the police and other barriers, your correspondent managed to get to the detained plane and to talk with Lyudmila Vlasova herself. The tape recording of this talk proved to be of very bad quality because of the noise from one of the aircraft engines which is working almost nonstop to provide ventilation and air for the passengers in the fuselage.

I consider the actions the U.S. authorities took regarding myself to be illegal and barbaric, Lyudmila Vlasova said in this conversation. Despite my wishes, they are trying to prevent me from going home. I do not know what the aims are of the people organizing this whole incident, she said, but one thing I do know is that no provocations will force me to change my mind. I have already answered the questions of the representatives of the U.S. authorities twice, and I am ready to repeat these words as many times as you like. I am on board a Soviet aircraft, Lyudmila Vlasova said in conclusion, and I feel safe. I am confident knowing that the motherland and the Soviet people are behind me.

'Tyranny' of U.S. Immigration Service

LD261712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Reports coming in almost daily from the United States, which adopts the cloak of a champion of human rights and proclaims the principles of humanitarianism, expose the hypocrisy of this position.

The illegal detainment at New York airport of a Soviet IL-62 with its passengers, including women and children, the tyranny of the immigration services, the cruel treatment received by immigrants arriving in Western countries from local racisms, discrimination and illegal surveillance--all these facts confirm flagrant violations of human rights in the United States.

A notable exposure of the true essence of the U.S. immigration policy, one far from the humanitarianism ascribed to it by official propaganda, has been made by none other than Leonel Castillo, head of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, who leaves that post in September. We allow the rich into our country, he said in an interview to the Los Angeles TIMES. We do not allow the luckless and the poor to enter, but give permission for specialists whom we need, and for students and workers whom we will be able to use. We allow in only the healthy, only those who can be called, from a economic point of view, human capital, the head of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said.

Letter to Carter From Vlasova's Mother

LD262020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1926 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--We are transmitting the full text of the new letter by L. Vlasova's mother to U.S. President Jimmy Carter:

I would like to address myself to you once again. For 2 days my daughter Lyudmila Vlasova has been on board an airliner in New York whose departure is being held up without any grounds. For 2 days my daughter has been subjected to cruel moral torture. I am spending sleepless nights in unceasing alarm over my daughter's fate. Any mother will understand the state I am in.

What is my daughter guilty of? That she loves her homeland? That she would like to cross the threshold of her own house as soon as possible?

The U.S. authorities are imposing completely illegal conditions for the departure of the aircraft which my daughter and other Soviet passengers are on board.

My daughter could simply turn down these conditions, but with a view to the soonest possible departure of the airliner which has children on board, she has met the authorities halfway. (?She) had several conversations with official U.S. representatives. She agreed to answer the questions of American correspondents. However, the U.S. authorities did not allow them on board the aircraft.

All this looks like unconcealed provocation to me. I agree with my daughter who called all these actions by the American circles barbaric.

It is a cruel mockery of the elementary rights of man about which more is spoken in the United States than anywhere else. This is happening in a country whose President, as I learned today, has been awarded the "Fighter for Human Rights" gold medal.

On what grounds are they making decisions for my daughter which she does not want? I view this inhumane action with regard to my daughter, Lyudmila Vlasova, as an attempt by the U.S. ruling circles to impose on us, the Soviet people, their idea of human rights.

I resolutely demand that the U.S. Government put an immeidate end to this shameful affair.

[Signed] Lyudmila Vlasova's mother, Aleksandr Gerasimovna Drozhdina.

Reshetilov on Situation

LD260055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports from New York: The American authorities continue to illegally detain in the New York airport an Aeroflot plane which was due to have departed on a regular flight for Moscow as long ago as 24 August at 1700.

As a result of this arbitrariness, Soviet passengers, including women and 13 children have in fact found themselves in a position of being hostages. Soviet citizen Lyudmila Vlasova who, as has already been reported, rejected the demands of the American authorities to leave the plane to have a talk with them, firmly refuses to have any meetings at all outside the plane. I regard the actions being undertaken against me by the American authorities as illegal, Vlasova told representatives of the press. They are trying to detain me in the United States against my will. I have stated several times that I myself want very much, absolutely voluntarily, to leave for home. I am in a Soviet plane, one might say at home, but for some reason they want to take me out of it and to forcibly detain me here, in the United States.

In connection with this, they are giving me some sort of "grounds" for actions of this kind. They say they want to have a chat with me. I reply: Please go ahead, I am ready to answer any questions, but only on board the Soviet plane.

The Soviet side met the American authorities halfway after their request to have a meeting with Vlasova in private onboard the plane. Such a meeting has taken place.

Mchnery, U.S. deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, at a press conference held in the airport, refused to reply to the questions put to him by a TASS correspondent about the grounds American authorities were using to detain the Soviet plane's departure.

A representative of the Soviet consulate has reported, in a talk with journalists, the information that the plane's detention was a preplanned provocative action.

Thus, already on board the plane, representatives of the American authorities tricked Vlasova into letting go of her Soviet passport and showed her an American passport made out in her name. The Soviet passport was returned to Vlasova only after the Soviet side lodged a resolute protest.

Flouting all provisions of international law and norms of relations between states, the American authorities crudely insist that the Soviet citizen should betray her motherland. This is clearly an act of political blackmail.

Detention Continues on 27 August

LD270619 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 27, TASS--It is for the third day now that the U.S. authorities have been detaining the Soviet regular-route Aeroflot plane. The special services, which started the provocation around the Soviet citizen Vlasova are trying to organise at any cost an "eye-to-eye" meeting with her.

In spite of Vlasova's refusal from it and her statement that she has already told the American authorities all she wanted to during the first meeting aboard the Soviet plane, the American side continues pressing on its demand.

The Soviet representatives offered the U.S. authorities to meet and talk to Vlasova for the second time aboard the Soviet plane, but the American side has rejected this proposal insisting that Vlasova should leave the plane.

According to the U.S. agencies, President Carter is fully informed about the actions of the U.S. authorities.

As has become known here, Vlasova's mother, who did not get an answer to her first letter, has sent a second letter to the U.S. President persistently demanding that he give instructions to the U.S. authorities to stop torturing her daughter and let her go home. Soviet representatives are continuing talks with the American authorities with the aim of ensuring the departure of the plane with Soviet citizens on board, stressing in it that the American authorities must display humaneness as the Soviet citizens have been sleepless on board the plane for the third day now, without normal living conditions, women and children experiencing special difficulties.

22D U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN DETROIT

LD231442 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Detroit, August 23, (from special TASS correspondent)--The 22nd convention of the Communist Party of the USA opened here today. It was opened by the party's National Chairman Henry Winston.

The Central Committee's political report to the convention was read out by Mitchel Zagarell, member of the Political Committee of the party's CC, because of the illness of the general secretary of the party, Gus Hall.

CPSU Greetings to Congress

LD242310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Text of the message of the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee:

"To the 22d National Congress of the Communist Party of the United States [CPUSA] :

"Dear comrades:

"The CPSU Central Committee is sending ardent, fraternal greetings to delegates of the 22d CPSU National Congress and to all American communists.

"The fact that in these days your party is celebrating an important anniversary, the 60th anniversary of its foundation, on 1 September 1919, gives special significance to your congress. Soviet communists cordially greet U.S. communists on the occasion of this historic date from which the activity of a party, which has an important place in the entire international communist and workers movement, started.

"The formation of the CPUSA was the natural result of the entire preceding development of the workers and socialist movement in the United States, the irresistible attraction among the leading working people for the ideas of scientific socialism, the general ascent of the proletariat's class struggle and the mass anti-imperialist and antimilitary protests at a time when the Great October Socialist Revolution exerted a powerful influence on the whole world.

"The entire history of your party is testimony to its faithfulness to the fundamental interests and progressive ideals of the working class and all the working people of its country. The party has had to overcome enormous difficulties and has been subjected to constant pressure and severe persecution from reactionary circles. But nothing could stop the Communist Party; it has unflaggingly fought and still fights for a better future for working people and for social justice, and against racism in all its manifestations and the domination of the monopolies in defense of democratic rights and liberties.

"From the very first days of its existence your party demanded the implementation of a foreign policy which would respond to the peace-loving aspirations of the American people. In the years of World War II it made an important contribution to the joint struggle by the nations of our countries and other countries of the antifascist coalition against Hitlerism and Japanese militarism. Thousands of communists fought on the war fronts, demonstrating heroism and selflessness. In recent years the CPUSA has unfailingly come out against the imperialist aggressive aspirations of the reactionary forces, in favor of an end to the "cold war," against the arms race and for peace and security for nations. It played an important role in the broad antimilitary movement in the period of U.S. aggression in Vietnam and unswervingly occupies positions of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

"The CPUSA consistently comes out in favor of the development of relations between the United States and the USSR on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding and broad constructive cooperation between our countries.

"Both our parties highly appraise the great international significance of the Vienna meeting of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, which was crowned with important results. A treaty was signed on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons which received the support of all peace-loving forces and which responds equally to the interests of both our states and the whole of mankind. The realization of the agreements reached in Vienna will permit a considerable advance along the path of the further deepening of detente, the curbing of the nuclear arms race and the consolidation of peace.

"Having passed along a glorious 60-year path, your party carries high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the glorious traditions of the U.S. working class, fulfilling the role of front-line fighter for the political, economic and social ideals of the working people.

"We wish communists of the United States success in their noble activity to the good of American people and their struggle for democracy, social progress and lasting peace.

"Long live the Communist Party of the USA!

"Long live friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and American nations!

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Fedoseyev Address to Congress

LD242120 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Detroit, August 24, TASS--Under contemporary conditions there is no more important task then attaining lasting peace, stated at the 22nd National Convention of the USA Communist Party a delegate from the CPSU, member of the CPSU CC, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Petr Fedoseyev. The Soviet Unions foreign policy is a Leninist policy of struggle for peace and interantional security. The 24th and 25th congresses of our party outlined a detailed program for struggling for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples. The Soviet Union consistently works for the realization of this peace program, which takes into account the legitimate interests of all peace-loving peoples. The vigorous foreign-ploicy activities of the CPSU found embodiment in many practical steps and initiatives directed at curbing the arms race, improving the international climate, at deepening detente. Taking into account the place occupied by the USSR and the USA in the system of international relations, Petr Fedoseyev underlined, the Soviet Union invariably comes out for improving Soviet-American relations in the interests of our countries' peoples and strengthening universal peace. The recent Soviet-American summit in Vienna is an important step in this direction. As Leonid Brezhnev stressed at the meeting, the leadership of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people want Soviet-American relations to be relations of peace and broad cooperation over a long period. The Soviet Union never had nor has it any hostile intentions in regard to the USA, and all the talk about a "Soviet military threat" is absolutely groundless.

The implementation of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, based on equality and equal security, Petr Fedoseyev said, is of exceptional international importance, for it answers the interests of further deepening detente, of advancing along the road of limiting armaments and averting nuclear war.

The member of the Political Committee of the USA Communist Party CC James Jackson submitted to the delegates a draft resolution on the struggle of Afro-Americans, which outlines the tasks of unfolding a mass movement in the country against racism and discrimination, for economic, political and social equality.

Charlene Mitchell, the co-chairman of the National Union of Struggle Against Racial and Political Repressions, spoke on questions pertaining to the mobilization of all the country's progressive forces for putting an end to the crying violations of human rights in the United States, to political persecution and police arbitrariness.

The convention continues.

MONDALE, SENATOR JACKSON VISITS TO PRC NOTED

LD251820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Mondale arrived in Beijing today on an official 7-day visit. In an interview before his departure he told journalists that primary attention in negotiations with Chinese leaders will be paid to bilateral relations and to military and political issues. Mondale stressed that U.S.-Chinese relations have recently been developing at a fairly feverish pace. Thus, in Beijing he will discuss various questions of cooperation in the economy, science, technology, trade and culture.

The links between the United States and China since the establishment of diplomatic relations in January of this year have indeed developed fairly vigorously. This is demonstrated if only by the more frequent visits to each country by both officials and private persons. Mondale arrived in Beijing today, the same day that the notorious Sentaor Jackson departed from Beijing after a 3-week visit.

Let me say a few words about the latter's visit. AFP points out that in China Jackson was accorded a warm and enthusiastic welcome. He was shown different parts of the country, became acquainted with development plans for the Chinese economy during the next few years, and was even taken to areas bordering on the Soviet Union. Jackson was received by Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping. According to AFP, these conversations passed in a spirit of mutual understanding. One must not be surprised by this. After all, the closeness of the reactionary anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese positions of the U.S. senator and the Beijing leaders at the present time are well known.

POSSIBLE U.S.-PRC OIL DEAL REFLECTS ANTI-ARAB STANCE

LD261730 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by (Vladimir Bilyakov)]

[Text] The improper role played by Beijing in the Middle East has been made increasingly clear. The Maoist leadership in China, which has always claimed that it supports the Arab struggle against imperialism and Israeli aggression, in actual fact is adopting an anti-Arab stand. This was shown once again by the results of the visit by U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, who is known for his pro-Zionist leaning toward Beijing. Before he flew to China, Jackson said that one of the elements which helped to strengthen U.S.-Chinese cooperation was the similar line of their Middle East policies. What is meant here is the support which Beijing has frankly given to the famous Camp David collusion. This support can only be considered as a betrayal of Arab interests.

And this is not all; the United States intends to benefit from China in order to strike against the positions of the OPEC countries. Henry Jackson demanded that the United States give aid to China to develop its oil production. He made it understood that Beijing was ready to ship large quantities of oil to the United States with prices much cheaper than the OPEC prices. Before us here is an attempt to make China a Trojan horse of the imperialist oil monopolies. One must also point out another thing, namely that the possibility of exporting Chinese oil to the United States in large quantities is considered in Washington as a means of preventing the Arabs from using the oil weapon effectively in protecting their political interests.

No wonder then that Beijing's political line is being increasingly condemned by progressive Arab forces. The Central Committee of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine during its session last month said that the Chinese clique, which receives (?aid) from imperialism and reaction, poses a great danger to the progressive patriotic forces in the entire world.

PRC PLANS ANOTHER ATTACK ON VIETNAM

Korolev Commentary

LD261810 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] It has become known in UN circles that the Chinese military are preparing for another armed attack on Vietnam. When asked by journalists if these reports are true, the Chinese delegates to the United Nations quoted their leaders as saying that China can teach Vietnam a second lesson. Thus, they confirmed that another act of aggression is being masterminded by the Chinese military headquarters. More from our observer, Vladimir Korolev.

In fact, China has never stopped its hostile activity against Vietnam. It went on with it even in April, when the negotiations opened between China and Vietnam on normalizing relations. Ever since, China has committed more than 500 armed provocative acts against Vietnam. She has concentrated large numbers of troops on the border with Vietnam and certain sections of the Vietnam border are constantly attacked by the Chinese side. China has launched (?at the same time) a large-scale intelligence and a subversive activity against Vietnam. In keeping with the current plan, China is planning to attack from the air a number of Vietnamese provinces, as well as the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong, so as to inflict damage on the country's economy. It has also become known that China intends to use its naval force to back her claims to Vietnamese territories. Chinese military ships are now actively maneuvering in the East China Sea. The Beijing leadership is trying to use the American 7th Fleet for the purpose of intimidating Vietnam. This fleet is now cruising along the Vietnamese shores under the pretext of controlling operations for the rescue of refugees.

Assessing the situation, political observers of various countries point out that the Chinese domination-seekers want to achieve what they failed to achieve when they made their first attack on Vietnam. China's great power ambitions are being rebuffed by Vietnam. A note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, issued to the effect, states that China's real intention is to keep up tensions along the border and to exert pressure on Vietnam at the talks so as to obtain a pretext for committing an aggression against Vietnam at any moment. China's aim, the note says, is to impair the building of a single, independent and united Socialist Vietnam, to weaken it and subdue it to her expansionist policies, thus creating a (?road) for herself for winning dominance over entire Southeast Asia.

Threat to Southeast Asia

LD262232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Albert Grigoryants reports from Singapore:

As is clear from reports reaching Singapore from Hong Kong , the Chinese authorities have in the last few days been stepping up their provocative campaign of threats and blackmail against Socialist Vietnam.

The press of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] countries are writing about the continuing concentration of Chinese troops along the borders with Vietnam and Laos and about the transfer there of modern kinds of offensive arms. The papers note that the seriousness of the situation in the relations between China and Vietnam is fraught with grave consequences for the cause of universal peace and makes achieving an agreement on the cessation of armed and other hostile actions on the border especially pressing.

It is stressed that the solution of this question would meet not only the interests of Vietnam and China, but would also have a beneficial effect on peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in all of Asia.

The Chinese leaders' intention to resort to new aggressive actions in the region and their unceasing statements about the possibility of China inflicting another blow on Vietnam are causing special anxiety among the public of the Southeast Asian countries. As a spokesman of the Philippines Government noted the other day. All five ASEAN countries are expressing deep anxiety over the fact that China may unleash a new aggression against neighboring Vietnam.

Apart from threats against Vietnam and Laos, the Chinese leaders are making provocative statements whose aim is to kindle a conflict in the relations between Thailand and Vietnam, and between Thailand and People's Kampuchea. After all, that is precisely how the statements by some Chinese officials to the effect that China will give aid to Thailand if the latter is subjected to an attack by Vietnam, should be appraised. It is instructive that similar statements are also heard from Washington. It is evident that this Beijing-Washington duet pursues the aim of stirring up a new armed conflict in Indochina and of setting the countries of Indochina and the countries making up ASEAN against each other.

JAPANESE, U.S. AIR FORCES TO HOLD JOINT MANEUVERS

LD241116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Japanese Defense Agency has announced joint maneuvers of the Air Self-Defense Forces and the USAF stationed in Japan. The forthcoming exercise, to begin 30 August in the Kyushu Island area, will be the fourth maneuvers of the two countries' air forces in the past 6 months.

The considerably increased military activities of the U.S. and Japanese armed forces in recent months reflect the joint policy of Washington and Tokyo aimed at the further expansion of militarist preparations and the consolidation of the bilateral military alliance.

STATEMENT ON FUTURE JAPANESE-U.S. JOINT EXERCISE SCORED

OW260700 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shigeto Nagano, chief of staff of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Forces, has said that beginning in 1981 the Japan Self-Defense Forces and U.S. forces will conduct joint exercises by using ground units as well as naval and air units. Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has sent the following report on this statement:

In the past, when Japan and the United States conducted joint military exercises, only the navy and air force took part. However, in the future ground units will also join in joint exercises. Thus, Japan and the United States will conduct similar joint combat exercises similar to Team Spirit carried out by American and South Korean forces in the past.

Since the United States and Japan adopted the so-called guidelines for defense cooperation, they have stepped up operational and tactical preparations. These guidelines provide for joint operational tasks for the forces of the two countries.

The scheduled all-service joint exercises are regarded as a step toward implementing these tasks. According to the Japanese press, the United States, Japan and South Korea are working on a scheme to integrate their defenses under a unified system. The United States and South Korea have already set up a joint command. Japanese-U.S. exercises are gradually assuming precisely the same scale and characteristics of joint U.S.-South Korean exercises. This indicates that a move is afoot for establishing a Japanese-U.S. joint command.

The changed characteristics of the planned Japanese-U.S. joint exercises conform to the substance of Defense Agency Director General Ganri Yamashita's talks in Seoul and Washington. Broad segments of the public in Japan and abroad regard these talks as proof of an intention to form a Japanese-U.S.-South Korean military alliance. While Yamashita was in Seoul and Washington discussing military-political principles on three-nation collaboration all signs indicate that the Japanese and American reactionaries (?worked out) the military-strategic principles for such collaboration. [Words indistinct] when mutual support and mutual contact between the Japanese and U.S. Armed Forces reach the present level of those between the South Korean and American forces, all that remains to be done to turn the (?danger) of a threat of aggression in the Far East into reality is to complete the triangle by drawing a line between Japan and South Korea.

TSEDENBAL RECALLS LESSONS OF KHALKHYN GOL FIGHTING

LD241245 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[APN correspondent V.P. Morozov "Conversation with Marshal of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) Yu. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "Remembering Khalkhyn Gol"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar-Moscow--In speaking of the significance of the victory of Khalkhyn Gol it must first of all be recalled that the military-political alliance between the land of the soviets and the young revolutionary Mongolia was born back in 1921 during the fierce class struggle which developed then against the forces of imperialism and feudalism, Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal said in a talk with APN correspondent V.P. Morozov.

These reactionary forces did everything not only to prevent the spread of Great October's influence to the countries of the East but also to throttle the first proletarian revolution. With a view to suppressing the liberation movement in Mongolia and organizing intervention against Soviet Russia from the south, the Japanese imperialists occupied Mongolia with Chinese troops in 1919 and Russian White Guard forces in 1920. The Mongolian people, led by their young People's Party headed by Suhe Baatar, Choybalsan and other revolutionaries, rose up in revolutionary struggle against the occupiers and the Mongolian feudalists in alliance with them. The servicemen of the heroic Red Army sent by the great Lenin in response to the request of the Mongolian revolutionary government came to the aid of the Mongolian working people: They rendered invaluable assistance in driving the foreign invaders from the country. The international aid of the first country of socialism--whose troop units, in connection with the Mongolian Government's wish, remained in Mongolia until 1925--gave our people the opportunity to consolidate the victory of the people's revolution and embark on building a new life. This first noble mission by Soviet people laid the foundation of the indestructible fraternal friendship between the USSR and the MPR.

As is well known, Comrade Tsedenbal continued, in the early thirties the world situation was extremely complex and aggressive states had set a course for war. Naturally the government of our two countries had to take specific steps in the sphere of military cooperation and secure the inviolability of our borders. In 1934 agreement was reached on mutual aid between our two states and in 1936 a protocol on mutual aid was signed. Soviet troops, whose noble aim was to be in a state of combat readiness to help the Mongolian people defend their freedom and independence against the encroachments of imperialist invaders, were temporarily introduced onto MPR territory at the request of its government. It is pleasing to note, with a feeling of profound gratitude, that tank platoon political instructor Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was among the Soviet servicemen who came to the assistance of People's Mongolia in 1936.

There soon came a time when Soviet and Mongolian troops had to repel, on Mongolia's eastern border, a carefully prepared strike which had been planned well in advance from large-scale forces of the Japanese Imperial Army--one of the shock detachments of world imperialist reaction. Forgetting the lesson taught them by the Soviet Army at Lake Khasan in 1938, the Japanese invaders carried out an act of armed aggression against the MPR with far-reaching military-political goals. For 4 months there was bloody fighting by Soviet-Mongolian troops in the Khalkhyn Gol region to repel the strikes of and defeat the hated enemy. Everyone knows the outcome of this battle. The glorious servicemen of our two countries, the representatives of the armed forces of the socialist world won a convincing victory over one of the strongest armies of world reaction. The historic victory of the Soviet and Mongolian troops in the Khalkhyn Gol region dealt a telling blow not only to Japanese militarism but also to international imperialism as a whole. It was a triumph for the ideas of the great Leninist friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the ideas of proletarian internationalism. We cannot fail to feel proud that the friendship of our two countries, a friendship which for the first time in world practice embodied the new principle of international relations--socialist internationalism--subsequently served as a living example in organizing fraternal mutual relations among the socialist community countries. [paragraph continues]

The enforced clash of arms with the powerful enemy at Khalkhyn Gol, and the many months of fighting and engagements in this region served for the world of socialism as a test of strength and a unique rehearsal for future impressive and decisive battles of worldwide significance against the fascist aggressors. The lesson of Khalkhyn Gol had a sobering effect on militarist Japan, which did not dare to join Hitler's Germany in attacking the Soviet Union in 1941 and postponed its planned entry into the war against it, awaiting an advantageous change in the situation of the Soviet-German front. A statement by a certain U.S. historian is very noteworthy in this respect: "The demonstration of Soviet might in the fighting at Khasan and Khalkhyn Gol had far-reaching consequences and showed the Japanese that a big war against the USSR would be a catastrophe for them." An interesting admission: Today's Beijing hegemonists and some of their patrons and sympathizers in other countries should not forget this either.

We can rightly say that Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which V.I. Lenin and Suhe-Baatar charged us to cherish as the apple of our eye, underwent a stringent test in the Khalkhyn Gol fighting and in the just war waged by the Soviet Union and the MPR against imperialist Japan in 1945. Sealed by the blood of Soviet and Mongolian servicemen, in postwar years this friendship has been strengthened still further and become a powerful factor of the MPR's successful development along the socialist path.

The historical experience of the joint struggle of our peoples and their armies against common enemies is carefully preserved by the MPR working people today and is being augmented in the building of the new life. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said most aptly of the significance of this experience: "... We communists look back not only to note with legitimate pride the scale and historic significance of what we have done. We interpret the past as a very rich reservoir of experience, as food for thought... We draw inspiration from the past for present and future deeds." I believe the words of this outstanding politician and statesman of the day and great friend of the Mongolian people to be fully applicable to the experience of Khalkhyn Gol and its instructive lessons.

In greeting the 40th anniversary of the Khalkhyn Gol victory, Comrade Tsedenbal continued, we bow our heads to the bright memory of those who gave their lives for the cause of socialism and communism and for the our peoples' happiness and bright future.

I would like to stress now the indissoluble connection of three events, the three victories over the Japanese militarists--at Lake Khasan, at Khalkhyn Gol and in Manchuria. They were crushing blows to the Far Eastern aggressors, and servicemen of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army made a notable contribution to the accomplishment of two of them.

I myself witnessed the way in which, continuing the traditions of Khalkhyn Gol, the soldiers of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army fought bravely alongside Soviet troops. During August 1945 Mongolian soldiers inscribed many glorious pages in the final chapter of World War II. I would like to cite the words of a telegram which we received from I.V. Stalin, head of the Soviet Government and Supreme commander in chief of the Soviet Armed Forces, on 29 August 1945: "The Soviet Government notes with a feeling of gratitude that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army, struggling alongside the Red Army, made its valuable contribution to the common cause of defeating Japanese imperialism." This document of history is very dear to us. It graphically attests to the strengthening of the indissoluble bonds of friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples on the battlefields against a common enemy and the strengthening of their armed forces' combat cooperation in the struggle against the enemies of socialism and peace.

The soldiers of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army, like all the Mongolian people, sacredly revere the feats accomplished by Soviet soldiers, officers and generals in the struggle for our country's independence and freedom. But Mongolia especially reveres the names of the outstanding Soviet military leaders Marshals of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov, A.M. Vasilevskiy, K.J. Rokossovskiy, I.S. Konev and R.Ya. Malinovskiy, as well as Army General L.A. Pliyev and Air Force Marshal V.A. Sudets, under whose talented leadership Mongolian troops learned to fight and defeat a strong enemy.

Each anniversary is a summing up of the path traveled. Much can be said of the results achieved. To speak briefly of our achievements today, it should be emphasized that one of our people's historic gains in past years is the successful implementation of the country's socialist industrialization and its transformation into an agrarian-industrial state. This is evidenced by the following figures. Our industry now produces in 13 minutes as much as was produced in 1924, and in 11 days as much as was produced in all of 1940. Whereas in 1940 this sector of the republic's national economy produced 16.5 percent of total output, it now produces 70 percent. Our people have set themselves the task of turning the MPR into an industrial-agrarian state in the very near future.

The fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPR and the socialist community states, and the Soviet Union above all, have now been elevated to a new stage in their development--the stage of all possible rapprochement in the economic, political, cultural and ideological spheres--which exerts a tremendous influence on our society's development.

This is precisely why MPR working people, Comrade Tsedenbal said in conclusion, regard traditional Mongolian--Soviet friendship and strengthening friendship with the other socialist countries as their greatest revolutionary gain and the fundamental basis of the country's further advance toward socialism's total victory.

The good practical results of comprehensive Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and our peoples' desire to cooperate closely in the future in the development of productive forces and of industrial and agricultural production and in all other spheres, as well as to act in the same key in all directions of international life, were emphasized in our friendly conversation with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 11 August.

REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN'S 'SUCCESSES,' TIES WITH USSR

LD241551 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[I. Savchenko article: "Defending Independence"]

[Excerpt] The Afghan people are greeting their national holiday in a complex situation. The April revolution, carried out last year, and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic have aroused a surge of fury among the imperialist and hegemonist forces. For instance, the former shah of Iran allocated $6 billion to the fight against the Afghan revolution. The CIA and other imperialist special services are spending considerable sums on training gangs of bandits which are dispatched to Afghan territory. Chinese manufactured weapons have been confiscated from many groups opposing the country's legal government.

But despite all the intrigues of the enemies of the people's power, the Afghan people have achieved considerable successes as they march along their revolutionary path. The first stage of the agrarian reform has been carried out. Virtually every peasant has now received land. The size of land holdings is limited to 30 jeribs (approximately 6 hectares). Industrial enterprises are operating successfully. New natural gas deposits have been discovered in the Shibarghan region.

In the 16 months since the April revolution a plan has been published for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's economic and soical development 1979 through 1984. The main aim of the 5-year plan is to abolish the age-old backwardness inherited from the feudal monarchist system, accelerate national production growth rates, implement a number of social measures and improve the people's living standard which before the revolution was one of the lowest in the world. In short, this plan is designed to help resolve the main task set in the policy statement of the people's government--the creation of Afghan soil of a "just society free from exploitation of man by man."

The 5-year plan provides for a considerable increase in industrial production and the creation of new enterprises. In particular it is planned to provide facilities for new boreholes at the existing Khvajeh Gugerdak gas field and to commission a new gas field in (Djarkukuk). An oil refinery with a capacity of up to 500,000 tons of petroleum products per year will be commissioned on the basis of an oil deposit. With Soviet assistance it is planned to construct the 'Aynak mining and metallurgical combine which should become a leading enterprise in Afghan industry. The value of the combine's output will be 10-12 billion afghanis which is equal to the value of Afghanistan's factory and plant output in 1975. The fulfillment of the 5-year plan schemes will make it possible to increase the country's national income by 25-30 percent. And three-fourths of this income is to be used directly to improve the people's well-being.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has won firm authority in the international arena. It is steadily pursuing a policy of nonalinement and development of friendly relations with all peace-loving states.

Relations of friendship, good neighborliness, mutual respect and broad cooperation exist between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Soviet people are following with profound understanding and sympathy the Afghan people's courageous struggle against the intrigues of internal and foreign reactions. Cooperating closely with its southern neighbor in various spheres, our country is building relations with Afghanistan on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. At the same time we resolutely oppose attempts to violate Afghanistan's sovereignty. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed, "We resolutely condemn acts of subversion against the Afghan revolution and we will not abandon in their misfortune our friends the Afghan people who have the right to build their life as they want."

The Afghan people are fully determined to march forward along the path of revolutionary transformations. They are prepared to defend their independence with their lives.

All sincere friends of the Afghan people wish them new successes on their independent path of development and express firm confidence in their full victory over the forces of reaction and imperialism.

INDIAN WEEKLY CITED ON PRC-BACKED SEPARATISTS' ACTIVITIES

LD261620 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 25, TASS--The weekly NEW WAVE carries an article on separatists' provocative actions in the northeastern part of India which says that several hundreds of civilians fell victim to terrorists over the past months in (Nagaladinne), [word indistinct], Manipur, Assam and the (word indistinct) territory of (Mizoram). The bandit raids on villages, barbarous destruction of cattle and crops testify to a well-thought out plan of destabilization of the situation in that region, the weekly stresses.

The article points out that China is behind the separatists. Chinese military instructors train the rebels in conducting subversive activities and supply them with arms and money.

At least 650 rebels, specially trained in China, participated in terrorist activities on the territory of Nagaladinne alone this year. The separatists recently arranged clashes with police and security troops in Imphal, the chief administrative centre of Manipur. The testimony of China's backstage participation in these events is also the fact that Radio Beijing [words indistinct] its broadcasts every new action of the separatists.

Destabilisation of the situation in the northeastern part of India is a real threat to the country's economy, since concentrated in that region is half of the Indian oil reserves. Proceeding from this, it is not difficult to make the conclusion on the aims pursued in the northeastern states [word indistinct] the Chinese leaders by warming up separatist sentiments and giving all-round support to the rebels, the weekly writes in conclusion.

EUROMISSILE PLANS SEEN AS 'PURE ADVENTURISM'

LD241015 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Polyanov article under the rubric "Event and Judgment": "The Atlanticists' Dangerous Game"]

[Text] During the hot August period when West European capitals are sweltering in the sun and bourgeois politicians are cooling off in the Alps or on the shores of the Swiss lakes, some ministers are not getting any peace. Genscher, head of the West German diplomatic department, had just returned to the banks of the Rhine from Washington. His Dutch counterpart immediately hastened to Bonn. The foreign ministers of Belgium and Luxembourg are expected there in the immediate future. It might be thought that some misfortune is threatening old Europe: The ministers have urgently embarked on a discussion of military matters and this discussion is moreover being conducted on a "pyramid" pattern. First Bonn's emissary made a trip across the Atlantic to familiarize himself with all the details of instructions from the United States and now he himself is acting as mentor to his junior partners from the Benelux capitals. Communiques stressing "complete unanimity" are being published from time to time.

Unanimity for the sake of what? No, not for the sake of detente but over the dangerous U.S. venture regarding the deployment in Western Europe of so-called Eurostrategic weapons--nuclear missiles capable of reaching distant targets in the European east and also cruise missiles. It seems that there is a wish to impose this bellicose project upon the West Europeans long before the NATO winter session which is to take place in Brussels in December gives this project its blessing. The entire world has just seen for itself from the example of the Vienna "summit" that the observance of the principle of the equality and identical security of sides provides the opportunity to reach agreement on the most complex world problems, including the curbing of strategic offensive arms. Now Washington would like to prevent Europe from enjoying the fruits of the favorable atmosphere which has emerged since Vienna: It is stepping up the pressure on its NATO partners, demanding their consent to a new spiral in the nuclear arms race, to the replenishment of the nuclear magazines in Europe and, consequently, to a new sword of Damocles which is to be suspended by a very fine thread over the heads of the West Europeans.

Washington can hardly fail to realize how unpopular--to put it mildly--this concept is. It is not that easy nowadays to deceive West Europeans' vigilance, especially after the mighty wave of protests against the neutron bomb which rolled through the countries of the old world. The NATO partners themselves are rating the Washington project by no means identically. Bonn, for instance, is afraid even to think about the "solo" deployment of Eurostrategic missiles on West German territory without the Dutch and Belgians also allowing similar missiles into their own homes. Hence the bustling diplomatic activity which we are observing: Washington tries to persuade its guest from Bonn and Bonn tries to persuade its guests from The Hague and Brussels. All of them together have to persuade their parliamentarians, among whom there is none of the "complete unanimity" on which the communiques on the ministerial meetings expatiate.

To judge from all accounts, Washington is deliberately shutting its eyes to the main point: After all, if the deployment of Eurostrategic missiles on European territory becomes a fact this will deal an irreparable blow to mutual trust in Europe and to all the political development on the continent in recent years. In particular, those very extensive positive reserves embodied in the Vienna dialog on European military detente could be reduced to nothing. If they are not utilized this will not only profoundly damage Europeans' hopes for stable security and hinder the further development of East-West cooperation but could easily cast Europe back into the trenches of the cold war when military confrontation and not mutual understanding made the decisive mark on the political atmosphere.

The Pentagon seated at a table a whole host of fiction-mongers who had to find justification for the dangerous game with Euromissiles. The fruit of their inspiration was the ridiculous story about "the threat to Western Europe" from Soviet medium-range missiles. The whole point, however, is that the sole function of the Soviet missiles is one of defense. Their very appearance was in response to the buildup of NATO's nuclear potential; it was in retaliation to the U.S. forward bases, the nuclear missiles on U.S. submarines which ply the seas around Europe and the nuclear warheads of Britain and France.

A story was also dreamed up in Washington about the "disruption of the balance of forces" in Europe in recent years. But here too, the strategists of the "war of nerves" failed to tie up the loose ends; NATO Secretary General Doctor Luns, West German Defense Minister Apel and many others authoritative Atlanticists were forced to admit that it is precisely in recent years that an approximate balance of forces has developed in Europe. Hence it follows that if NATO starts to bristle with Eurostrategic missiles this will mean that the alliance's leaders want to disrupt the European equilibrium in their own favor. That is pure adventurism.

The Pentagon also argues as follows: If the idea of Eurostrategic missiles can be dragged through NATO it will, they say, be easier than to demand from the Soviet Union... unilateral concessions in the disarmament sphere. In other words, the NATO "missile boom" also embodied features of vulgar political blackmail. Need we point out that such tactics have never been, and never will be successful in dealing with the Soviet Union!

Deviation from the principle of the equality and identical security of sides in our age merely promises inevitable failure. Those who are conducting the dangerous game with Euromissiles would do well to remember this. There is still time to halt this game. Europe would only stand to gain from this.

ALVARO CUNHAL MEETS SUSLOV, ZAGLADIN IN MOSCOW

LD262344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2242 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 27 August--A meeting has taken place in the CPSU Central Committee between Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], who was in the Soviet Union on a brief visit on his way home.

During the conversation, which passed off in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal unity, there was an exchange of information and opinions on matters of mutual interest, including urgent international issues.

Alvaro Cunhal gave a high assessment of the achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction and in the struggle for peace between peoples and stressed that the successes of the country of the soviets are an important contribution to the struggle of peoples struggling for social and national liberation.

Mikhail Suslov stated that the CPSU and all Soviet people have a profound understanding of the complex conditions in which the PCP is carrying out a consistent struggle for the development of Portugal along a path opened up by the April revolution of 1974 and wished the Portuguese communists successes in the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth PCP Congress.

Both sides stated that at the present stage of the development of mankind the matter of war and peace is a decisive one and confirmed the resolve of the CPSU and the PCP, by developing cooperation with other fraternal parties and all peace-loving forces, to promote in every way possible the supplementing of political detente with military detente and the consolidation of the spirit of mutual trust and cooperation in international relations.

The aspiration of the CPSU and the PCP to promote the development of these relations on the basis of the existing Soviet-Portuguese agreements and the Helsinki accords was expressed.

Mikhail Suslov and Alvaro Cunhal expressed readiness to continue to develop and deepen the fraternal ties between the CPSU and the PCP on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2100 GMT on 26 August adds that: "Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, have met with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, at the CPSU Central Committee."]

KORYAVIN VIEWS LATEST MOVES IN PLO QUEST FOR RECOGNITION

LD241401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by L. Koryavin: "Near East: Delayed-Action Mines"]

[Text] The events of 1967, when Israel launched aggression against Egypt, Syria and Jordan, are receding further into the past. In October it will have been 6 years since the end of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. The trenches in Sinai are filled with sand and those on the Golan Heights are overgrown. Time is passing.... But the Near East remains a seat of tension. Its fields are still mined with complex problems without whose solution the peoples of this region will not reach peace and tranquillity.

The aggressor's forces are some 100 km from Damascus. They control the strategic military position at Sharm as-Shaykh and are occupying advantageous positions on the West Bank of the Jordan and in a Sinai whose "liberation" was celebrated recently in Cairo with great pomp but with a liberal sprinkling of illusions.

And southern Lebanon? The overt Israeli aggression continues there. The West calls it a "miniwar," although it is a real war with all the tragic consequences that entails. As in 1967, and 1973, the Arab land is aflame as a result of Israeli missiles. The Phantoms which bombed Suez and Damascus have not vanished from the Near East horizon. Their wings hover today above the long-suffering land of Lebanon where cities and villages are being destroyed and peaceful inhabitants killed and where Israel wants to create yet another occupied zone.

In short, the Israeli military machine is still operating. Its drive wheel is spinning at full speed. In Israel itself the spirit of militarism permeates the state system. The creation of a powerful military complex is also being accelerated. Kfir jet fighters, Gabriel missiles and Merkava tanks of domestic manufacture are rolling off the production line. An arsenal of infantry arms and sophisticated electronic weaponry is being created. Reports keep appearing in the Western press to the effect that specialists are developing nuclear weapons behind thick walls of secrecy in the Negev Desert. And through the press, radio and television Israeli propaganda continues to impress on its citizens--men and women--that they are potential soldiers and must be ever ready for total mobilization.

This is the situation in the Near East; this is the same old Israeli aggressive course. Israel refuses to liberate the occupied territories and is hardening its line on the Palestinian problem, for which Israel sees only one solution: no state for the Palestinians and no rights to sovereign existence. But even this is a minimum program. The maximum in terms of Israeli aims is even more horrendous--to subject an entire people to genocide ultimately to effect the "physical destruction" of the Palestinians. Nor has Israel abandoned the Zionist slogan about creating a "great Israel" by seizing Arab lands "from the Nile to the Euphrates," although they are trying to use the "Camp David euphoria" to screen this.

Some people would like to see different colors in the Near East palette and would like to paint a mythical rather than a real picture of the state of affairs in the Near East. The supporters of the Near East agreements maintain that Near East peace "was launched on the White House lawn," where, as is known, the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal was implemented under U.S. auspices. However, in terms of bringing the Near East closer to peace and tranquillity the Camp David "launch" was a false start. Moreover, it exacerbated tension in the region and laid dangerous new delayed-action mines. From the very start Camp David revealed its one-sided nature, and what was achieved was not even a deal but a diktat by Israel which got the maximum benefit whereas Cairo assumed a capitulationist position and got only a "handful of Sinai sand." You need only follow the subsequent series of talks to see how Israel's position has hardened round by round and it has become more and more intransigent in the solution of even the "half-measures" determined by Camp David.

The farce moves from stage to stage. Talks are held in Beersheba, then in Alexandria, in Egypt and in Israel in turn, but the show remains a show. The diplomats' dialogs cannot drown the noise of guns in the Near East. While the Israeli-Egyptian shuttle talks engage in "interpreting" the term "autonomy," Tel Aviv is not only not thinking in terms of Palestinian self-determination but is continuing the methodical destruction of refugee camps in Lebanon and using for this the Phantoms which the United States gave it as "defensive" weapons. Incidentally, the Pentagon is benefiting from the use of the F-15 on the "Lebanese firing range." Israel, which is called the "test-state" for American weapons, is helping Washington to "perfect" its combat equipment.

The Egyptian leaders try to put on a good face and declare their "support" for the Palestinians but in practice they are betraying the Palestinians' just cause and taking up a capitulationist position, that of a satellite hurrying after the "Tel Aviv patron." It may seem paradoxical but they are now having to listen, in their own house, to virtual ultimatums from Israeli statesmen. The latter have chosen Cairo as a platform on which they hasten to expound their expansionist ambitions. It was in the Egyptian capital that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan reasserted that Israel "will never agree to the creation of an independent Palestinian state and will keep Jerusalem forever."

The fate of this city and of all Israeli-occupied territories is causing deep concern not only among the Arab people but also among broad circles of the world public and religious circles. Blatantly violating the UN decisions on Jerusalem's status, the Israeli expansionists are now trying to artificially alter the makeup of the city and are committing veritable demographic aggression. They are driving the Arab population from its homes in an attempt to create a situation in Jerusalem whereby the Israeli citizens will outnumber the Arabs. In this way Tel Aviv intends to "absorb" other people's lands and create a legal right to their "eternal possession."

It is for this purpose that the creation of Israeli militarized settlements is being accelerated on the occupied territories. These are bridgeheads from which more foreign land will be colonized. Moreover, by refusing to liberate the Arab territories and by expanding the Israeli presence on them Tel Aviv is seeking to "psychologically influence" the Arab countries, that is, force them to "reconcile themselves forever" to the Israeli "status quo." Terror and violence reign on the occupied territories and human rights are being grossly violated, and it is not surprising that the Israeli authorities refused to allow a UN Security Council commission to go there.

The spearhead of Israel's aggressive policy is aimed against the Palestinian liberation movement as one of the most active combat detachments opposing the deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo. However, time has already demonstrated that the Israeli expansionists have failed to paralyze the Palestinians' activity even though Tel Aviv has undertaken overt military actions and extensive backstage maneuvers for this purpose.

The Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] has never shunned international contacts, it has not turned in on itself, it has not tried to live and develop outside the general course of international events. Israel, however, has tried its best to put a ring of isolation about the PLO and discredit the movement by portraying it as a "handful of terrorists." But the Palestinians have a worthy place in the ranks of the national liberation fighters and have the support of the socialist states and of a wide range of developing countries. Today their voice is heard in the United Nations and in the OAU and at forums of the nonalined movement. [paragraph continues]

Palestinian representatives participate in a wide range of international meetings, and the Palestinian people, primarily their sole legitimate representative--the PLO, must by right have a place in the process of settling the Near East crisis. The problems of this region cannot be resolved without the Palestinians. Anyone who makes a sober assessment of the entire complexity of the situation there will realise that.

It is perfectly natural that the PLO's network of international contacts should be expanding. Recently, as is known, its leader, Yasir 'Arafat had a meeting with representatives of Western countries--Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. This caused undisguised malice in Israel which still adheres to the "superrelations" formula: "If somebody does not support us 300 percent we don't go along with them" is what they say in Tel Aviv.

Recently there would appear to have been calls even in the United States for "recognition" of the Palestinian movement. But talk about the "advisability of reckoning with the Palestinians" turned out to be more of a propagandist demarche. Especially as it was soon unceremoniously halted: Once again it was officially stated that the United States would not agree to contacts with the PLO and that it opposes the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Palestinian circles know the price of all these "soundings" and of the attempts to "build" imaginary bridges to them. Obviously the imperialist circles would like to "erode" the Palestinian movement, deprive it of unity and find among its ranks collaborators like the puppet Muzorewa who would agree to the creation of an imaginary "autonomy" enclosed by the barbed wire of Israeli occupation.

American propaganda institutes have talked so much about the "balanced nature" of the American Near East cource and have all but said that Washington is ready to cooperate with Israel and the Arab countries in equal measures. In fact the picture is different. Israel has been and remains American imperialism's outpost in the Near East, and Washington's policy is still based on one-sided support for Israel. This is manifested in the dynamics of American military and financial assistance which has increased in potential with each aggressive Israeli act. The Zionist lobby is becoming more active in the United States and the Andrew Young resignation affair revealed that lobby's "sharp claws." Political commentators predict even greater support for Israel from the American administration on the eve of the 1980 presidential election.

As for the American course in relation to the Arab states, it too has its own strategy. The main aim of the United States is to try to incline certain Arab countries toward a military and political alliance with Israel whose spearhead would be directed at the progressive forces of the Arab world and the PLO. The creation of such a "regional policeman" would be used by the United States to guard its oil interests in the Near and Middle East.

But, seeing the illusoriness of the expansion of the "Cairo-Tel Aviv axis" via the recruitment of other Arab countries which rejected the separate treaty, and seeing the qualitative changes that occurred in the region when Egypt found itself isolated and a united front of progressive and so-called "moderate Arab countries" took shape, the United States has begun considering plans for its own military presence in the Middle East and adjacent areas.

In this context Washington is trying to "theorize" on the theme of the necessity for such actions. It is, they say, vitally essential for the "defense" of U.S. oil interests. There is increasingly loud talk about U.S. "spheres of interest" extending for tens of thousands of kilometers from the American Continent.

These are the dangerous factors contributing to the tension in the Near East. Israel and its patrons are wrecking and blocking an all-embracing political settlement in this region. But the Near East needs peace and needs it greatly! For this it is essential to withdraw the aggressor's troops from the occupied Arab territories and satisfy the just rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

PLO'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION GROWING IN STRENGTH

LD262012 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] A new round of discussion on the Palestinian issue has ended at the Security Council. It is known that the council debated a draft resolution affirming the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and national independence and sovereignty. However, the United States had warned that if the resolution was put to a vote it would prevent its adoption and it would oppose it by using the veto. As a result, the Security Council adopted a decision postponing the voting indefinitely.

Discussing the Palestinian issue at the Security Council has shown quite clearly once again how corrupt is the U.S. policy in the Middle East. It stubbornly clings to non-recognition of the PLO and the Palestinians' right to self-determination. This is particularly evident when seen in contrast with the PLO's international position which is growing in strength all the time.

The Paris L'AURORE says that the result of the debate on the Palestinian issue is very gloomy for the United States. The Washington POST, on the other hand, says that some countries are reconsidering their attitude toward the PLO. The stand of the Palestinian supporters at the United Nations has never before been so strong. In actual fact, the PLO, as the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people, is today recognized by well over 100 countries, that is, the vast majority of the UN members. Although in the recent past the large part of this number comprised socialist countries and developing countries, it was noticed recently that there has been a shift toward the PLO among the Western European countries.

The evidence of this is seen in Yasir 'Arafat's recent talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the leaders of the Socialist International, and also the results of Faruq Qaddumi's visit to France. Even in U.S. public circles, the understanding is increasing that the desired peace in the Middle East is not possible without settling the Palestinian issue in a truly just manner on the basis of recognizing the national Palestinian rights. An opinion poll carried out by the Louis Harris poll has shown that 47 percent of the Americans supported the meeting of Andrew Young with the PLO representative. Former Deputy Secretary of State George Ball in an article he published yesterday in the Washington POST denounced the Camp David agreements. He said that any firm Arab-Israeli peace cannot be achieved without the participation of the PLO. Even rightwing figure Barry Goldwater said Wednesday that if Carter's calls for respect for human rights had any real substance the United States should have talks with the Palestinians. The U.S. senator said: These people have no homeland and they must be taken into consideration.

Thus, the number of PLO opponents and those who are hostile to recognition of Palestinian rights is continually decreasing. And whether the U.S. administration wishes this or not, sooner or later it will have to take its head out of the sand and recognize the real situation in the Middle East.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU SPEAKS ON IMPERIALISM, SOCIALISM

LD262012 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 26, TASS--Our time witnesses the failure of imperialist policy and the triumph of socialist ideas, stated here today Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam. The peoples of the world still remaining in the sphere of imperialist influence are rising ever more firmly in struggle for genuine national emancipation, he said. The ever-new successes scored by the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the RSA, convincingly prove this.

The victory of the Ethiopian revolution which is an integral part of the world revolutionary process, is rightly considered a common victory of all the world's progressive forces, noted the PMAC chairman.

Mengistu Haile Mariam underlined the importance of the internationalist support given Ethiopia by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries all through the period of its revolutionary development.

The CPSU, the government and people of the Soviet Union, the PMAC chairman said, have demonstrated by deed that they are genuine allies of the Ethiopian masses in their struggle to uphold the gains of the national-democratic revolution. Though there is not common border between our countries, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, we are united by something greater--dedication to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

One cannot consider that the forces of reaction have given up their selfish designs, he went on. The latest actions by imperialist circles and their accomplices, first of all the Beijing leaders, demonstrate that they remain a source of international tension, bringing suffering to millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Progressive mankind is therefore faced with the still greater tasks of strengthening unity in the struggle for the triumph of the ideas of national liberation, peace, democracy and social progress, Mengistu Haile Mariam declared.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NONALINEMENT

LD261154 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 26, TASS--TASS correspondents Gennady Gabrielyan and Alexandr Krylovich report:

The strengthening of universal peace, easing of international tensions, the struggle for ending the arms race are important tasks facing the non-aligned movement, Foreign Minister of Ethiopia Feleke Gedle-Giorgis told TASS correspondents.

He said that non-aligned countries together with all progressive forces of the world, above all, states of the socialist community, strongly declare against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against all forms of racial discrimination. The non-aligned movement expresses the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of developing countries which experienced hardships of colonialist and imperialist exploitation accompanied by the grossest forms of racism.

The socialist community, the minister said, is a gemineally of developing countries in their struggle for political and economic independence, for social equality and progress, the minister said. It is precisely socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union that constantly make initiatives meeting the vital interests of the people of the world. A specific example of such a course are the Soviet Union's efforts for the conclusion of the SALT II treaty which will, undoubtedly, make an important contribution of removing the threat of world war. It is absolutely obvious that the policy of socialist states objectively promotes the implementation of the aims of the non-aligned movement.

The growing cooperation of non-aligned countries with progressive forces of the world causes displeasure of world reaction, above all U.S. imperialists and Chinese great power chauvinists. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis expressed the confidence that the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries to be held in Havana will rebuff resolutely any attempts to split the non-aligned movement, will promote its further rallying.

Dwelling particularly on the role of African countries in intensifying the anti-imperialist direction of the non-aligned movement, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis stressed that they see their priority task in complete eradication of imperialist influence, of the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid in African Continent. He also came out for the strengthening of all-round support for the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, as well as "frontline" states that are subjected to constant provocations by the racist regimes.

SOKOLOV RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU DEFENSE CHIEF

ID241519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 3 ID

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 18 August a meeting took place at the USSR Defense Ministry between Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, and U. Djalo, member of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Executive Committee Standing Commission, vice president of the State Council, state commissioner of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

During the talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere there was a discussion of questions of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Air Marshal A. N. Yefimov, Engineer Col Gen M. A. Sergeychik, and other executives of the USSR Defense Ministry.

E. T. Spain, Guinea-Bissau charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the talk.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov held a dinner in the eminent guest's honor.

That same day U. Djalo laid wreaths at the V. I. Lenin Mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall.

SANDINIST NLF REORGANIZES LEADERSHIP GROUP

LD241116 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 24, TASS--It has been officially announced here about the reorganization of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front with a view to strengthen the revolutionary process. Formed, specifically, has been the Executive Commission of the Joint Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which includes Victor Tirado, Henry Ruiz, Bayardo Arce and Carlos Nunez. A military committee, chaired by Henry Ruiz, has been formed to cope with questions within the framework of the Joint Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Also formed have been a State Committee on Control over the Progress of the Sandinist People's Revolution, with Victor Tirado appointed as its chairman, and the National Secretariat of the Joint Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which is subordinated to the executive commission. Its secretary is Rene Nunez Telles.

NICARAGUA WITHDRAWS LARGE BANKNOTES FROM CIRCULATION

LD251745 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov writes: The steering council of the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua is taking steps aimed at defending the national economy from designs of enemies of the revolution. For instance banknotes of a denomination of 500 and 1,000 cordobas are to be withdrawn from circulation under a decree which was published today. Explaining the importance of the decree, member of the steering council Sergio Ramirez emphasized that a great quantity of Nicaraguan banknotes were taken abroad by Somoza men, national guardsmen and other elements who fled the country. They waxed fat illegally at the expense of the Nicaraguan people. Most of these banknotes are circulating abroad, presenting a threat to the national economy. In Nicaragua there is also a big quantity of this money purchased in the black money market and the use of this money is a new form of plundering the Nicaraguan people. By this decree, said Sergio Ramirez, the government will prevent the use of the plundered money for financing counterrevolutionary activities.

The government also decreed that the commodities exported from the country will be paid for from now on only in foreign hard currency, and by no means in cordobas.

The banknotes with a domination of 500 and 1,000 cordobas which are with the population should be submitted within 24 hours to the Nicaraguan state banks on the territory of the country. Banks will receive from the population the banknotes, being taken out of circulation, and a written explanation is required as to the source of this money. The amounts received by banks from the population are frozen on bank accounts for a period of 6 months.

All state frontiers will be closed for 48 hours with a view of controlling realisation of the decree by the Sandinist People's Army and the people's militia. Seagoing ships, cars and other transport means will not be allowed to come to Nicaragua over the same period. The Sandinist People's Army will also protect public order in all towns and settlements of Nicargua.

REPORTAGE ON CHERNENKO VISIT TO FRUNZE

Tour of Agricultural Equipment Plant

LD241609 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[KIRTAG report: "Arrival in Frunze of K.U. Chernenko, member of Politburo and secretary of CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Frunze 14 August. He is to take part in the celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Frunze City.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko was met at the airport by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; A.D. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; K. Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; members and candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau A. Dzhumagulov, T. Kh. Koshoyev, K.N. Kulmatov, A.M. Masaliyev, N.G. Minich, K.M. Moldobayen, P.I. Naumov, E. Abakirov and M.F. Abakirov and M.F. Kabanov; Col Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; Lt Gen V.S. Donskov, chief of the troops of the Red Banner Eastern Border District; members of the Frunze Gorkom Bureau; republic ministers and representatives of Frunze working people.

The high-ranking guest was offered bread and salt. And pioneers and girls in national costume presented flowers.

K.N. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom, and O.A. Mederov, chairman of Frunze Gorispolkom, presented Comrade K.U. Chernenko with the symbolic key to the city.

The reception party welcomed the high-ranking guest warmly.

On the same day Comrade K.U. Chernenko visited the M.V. Frunze Labor Red Banner agricultural machine-building plant.

The plant is the biggest enterprise in the republic's machine-building industry. A range of agricultural machines insuring the complete mechanization of hay procurement has been established by the creative efforts and energy of its collective. The plant's products, which rank among the world's best in terms of performance, are widely known in our country and abroad.

The plant's shops were in festive array. Everywhere were banners bearing the words "Glory to the CPSU!", "Our shock labor in response to the high award!", "We will fulfill the 5-year plan ahead of schedule!"

Comrade K.U. Chernenko was met by A. Dzhumagulov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, N.F. Petenev, director of the plant, A.N. Zazulin, secretary of the plant party committee, leaders of public organizations, labor veterans and production pacemakers.

In the course of familiarizing himself with the enterprise, Comrade K.U. Chernenko inquired about the activity of plant leaders and the party organization in explaining and implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Comrade K.U. Chernenko was cordially greeted in the billet-welding shop. The modern equipment with which the shop is equipped makes it possible to increase the rate of production and improve product quality. In the shop where the main assembly belt is located the high-ranking guest inspected a new model of the "Kirgizstan" pickup baler, which is twice as productive as its predecessor. Together with this machine, a new type of machine was demonstrated on the testing ground--a pickup roller baler.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko familiarized himself with the technology for the production of agricultural machines. The guests were taken past automatic lathes, machine tools, rolling trains and powerful presses. Comrade K.U. Chernenko inquired in detail about the workers' working and living conditions.

On behalf of his comrades, N.S. Onopriyenko, an electric welder who holds a Lenin Komsomol Prize, thanked the party and government for their constant concern for the working class and for the creation of excellent opportunities for high-productivity labor. The machine builders, responding to this concern with deeds, assemblyman-fitter S. Kadyrkulov said, have launched extensive competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of 5-year-plan targets and are working increasingly ahead of schedule.

In the plant's exhibition pavilion K.U. Chernenko had a meeting with labor veterans, production pacemakers and enterprise notables. Many exhibits, models and photographic displays clearly depict the plant's development over more than 50 years. Plant director N.F. Petenev spoke of the enterprise's history and the successes of its collective today.

In the talk which took place Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted the high technological standard of the enterprise and the great national economic significance of the products manufactured here. In order to further improve production efficiency and work quality, he stressed, planning and economic activity must be improved.

In a letter to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev which was handed to Comrade K.U. Chernenko the plant collective reports that the machine builders have completed the modernization of production. This was carried out on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's personal initiative and with his constant attention and support. In a short space of time the production of the new PS-1.6 high-productivity pickup balers has been started up. In the current year the enterprise has reached the level of the 5-year-plan target, and this year it will produce 33,000 pickup balers.

During the years of modernization 750 units of modern high-productivity equipment have been installed at the enterprise. The plant's production capacities have doubled. This has made it possible to introduce into production progressive technological processes, and to considerably improve the working people's cultural, everyday and production conditions. New, well-equipped apartments have been given to 987 families and three canteens with 1,000 seats, a plant health center, a hostel for 1,300 people and a vocational and technical school have been constructed.

In the course of modernization, businesslike, creative ties have become established and strengthened between the plant and enterprises and scientific institutions in Moscow, Kiev, Minsk and other cities in the country. They supply the people of Frunze with the necessary equipment and share rich experience with them.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko visited the museum of M.V. Frunze, V.I. Lenin's loyal comrade in arms. His life and activity are related by more than 8,000 exhibits kept in the museum. The high-ranking guest inspected the main exhibition room and visited the house where the future military leader was born and spent his childhood.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko was accompanied on his visit to the plant and museum by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, A.D. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium, S.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers, and K.Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz of Central Committee.

Proceedings at Award Ceremony

LD241621 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Aug 79 pp 1,3 LD

[KIRTAG report under general heading "Motherland's Award Attached to Banner of Kirgiz Capital: Ceremony Devoted to Presentation of Order of Labor Red Banner to Frunze City"]

[Excerpts] The motherland's high awared--the Order of the Labor Red Banner--marks the services of the working people of the Kirgiz capital in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist aggressors in the years of the Great Patriotic War and the successes achieved in economic and cultural building and in connection with the centennial of the city's founding.

K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Frunze to take part in the celebrations on the presentation of the high award.

...It was 1400 hours. Those assembled greeted with prolonged applause the appearance on the presidium of K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also members and candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau T.U. Usubaliyev, A.D. Duysheyev, S.I. Ibraimov, K.Ye. Fomichenko, K.N. Kulmatov, P.I. Naumov, A. Dzhumagulov, N.G. Minich, K.M. Moldobayev, A.M. Masaliyev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, M.F. Kabanov and E. Abakirov.

Also on the presidium were deputies of the supreme soviets of the USSR and the Kirgiz SSR, leaders of party and soviet organs in the republic, war and labor heroes, scientists, cultural figures and military leaders.

The ceremony was opened by K.M. Modobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom.

The imposing tunes of the anthems of the Soviet Union and the Kirgiz SSR filled the auditorium.

The session participants unanimously and with great enthusiasm and tumultuous, prolonged applause elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidiu, that outstanding politician and statesman of today, ardent fighter for peace and consistent Marxist-Leninist. Prolonged ovations burst out. Everyone rose. Cries rang out: "Glory to Lenin's party!" "Glory to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev!"

To the solemn sounds of a march, the city banner and commemorative redbanners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee were carried into the auditorium.

K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, rose to speak, warmly greeted by those present in the auditorium.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

To tumultuous ovations from the auditorium K.U. Chernenko attached the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the Frunze City banner. He cordially congratulated the city leaders, representatives of the public and all the capital's working people on the motherland's award.

K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom, rose to speak.

T.U. Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, rose to speak.

Comrade Usubaliyev's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The speakers expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their high assessment of the labor, revolutionary and combat services of the city's working people. They gave assurances that working people in the city and the republic will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and improving efficiency and work quality and will adopt and fulfill intensive plans, save resources, reduce output prime cost and start up the production of new articles more rapidly.

The speakers said that Kirgiz working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman.

The participants in the ceremony adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A mighty ovation again broke out in the auditorium. Toasts rang out in honor of the glorious Leninist party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The ceremony was declared closed. The state anthems of the USSR and the Kirgiz SSR rang out.

REPUBLICS ISSUE CONDOLENCES, REPORTS ON 11 AUGUST AIR CRASH

Belorusian Party, Government Condolences

LD240915 Minsk SOVIETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] From the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers: On 11 August 1979 a TU-134 aircraft flying between Tashkent and Minsk crashed. The passengers and crew were killed.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers express their profound condolences to the families and relatives of the dead. The republic's government is adopting measures to help the families of the dead.

[Signed] Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers

Civil Aviation Administration Report

LD240917 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORRUSIYA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed "announcement"]

[Text] According to a Belorussian Civil Aviation Administration report, a passenger aircraft flying between Tashkent and Minsk crashed 11 August. The passengers and crew were killed. The cause of the crash is being investigated by a special commission. The Belorussian Civil Aviation Administration expresses profound condolences to the relatives and friends of the dead.

Uzbek Party, Government Condolences

LD240919 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] From the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers: An aircraft flying between Tashkent and Minsk crashed near Dneprodzerzhinsk 11 August 1979. The passengers and crew were killed, including a number of members of the premier league soccer team Pakhtakor.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers express profound condolences to the families and relatives of the dead.

The republic's government is adopting measures to help the families of the dead.

[Signed] Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration Report

LD240921 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "announcement"]

[Text] The Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration reports that a passenger aircraft flying between Tashkent and Minsk crashed near Dneprodzerzhinsk 11 August 1979.

The passengers and crew were killed.

The cause of the crash is being investigated by a special commission.

The Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration expresses profound condolences to the relatives and friends of the dead.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC EDUCATION

LD241155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 20 August departments of the CPSU Central Committee held a conference devoted to tasks relating to working people's economic education in the new academic year. The conference was attended by USSR and RSFSR deputy ministers--chairmen of economic education councils--and executive workers of CPSU Central Committee and union republic CP Central Committee departments and a number of kraykom and obkom departments, the AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, "Znaniye" Society and sector trade union central committee departments and directors and chief editors of a number of publishing houses, journals, newspapers, central television and all-union radio.

The conference participants listened to and discussed reports by B.I. Gostyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department, "On Improving the Economic Mechanism" and by G.L. Smirnov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, "On the Tasks of the Economic Education System in the New Academic Year."

There was a broad exchange of views on intensifying the role of the system of working people's mass economic education in the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

ROLE OF COMPUTER CENTER IN MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY NOTED

LD231334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] We continue to comment on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and stepping up the effect of the economic mechanism on increasing production efficiency and quality of work. At our microphone is Doctor of Technology Igor Maksimovich (Lapko), head of an automated systems department at a management and computing center.

Our government's decision on questions relating to improving the economic mechanism for managing the national economy was greeted with great enthusiasm by U.S. scientists at the Siberian branch.

The principles of democratic control of industrial enterprises have long since been worked out at the Siberian branch. Also, the "Sigma" automated control system has been implemented. This was developed by a whole collective of academic organizations, institutes and industrial enterprises. The system has a multi-level control structure--in other words, it provides for cross control (?through) an electronic computer by a worker, a skilled worker in the work area or a head of a workshop, or the works control service. All of this makes possible the wide involvement of the great masses of workers playing a part in production in control of the very production process. For instance, the worker, by obtaining from the computer information about daily earnings, plays a part in very important questions of management such as the establishment of labor norms. And the skilled worker in the work area or the head of a workshop obtain all the information they need from the computer to make operational decisions.

The works control service and the chief specialists take part in so-called "business games," in which, through resolving tasks concerned with optimum planning through the use of mathematical methods of (?optimization), different versions of this optimal plan are discussed at expert meetings of chief specialists and compromise solutions are selected satisfying all the works control services. The "Sigma" automated control system thus embodies the main principles of such decentralized democratic control, which makes it possible for all layers of management and production services at the works to participate in operational control. We are sure that the "Sigma" control system in its developed form will substantially underpin our party and government decision on questions relating to improving the economic mechanism in the management of our country.

COAL MINING PROGRESS, SHORTFALLS DETAILED

LD260645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Miner's Day will be celebrated in the USSR tomorrow. In an interview with our correspondent, Valentin Dmitriyevich Nikitin, first deputy minister of the coal industry, says that since the beginning of the year the industry has mined almost 420 million tons of coal, of which 1.3 million tons were above plan. The industry has 475 mining teams which extract over 1,000 tons of coal each 24 hours. These account for almost half the coal mined underground. While the number of such teams is gradually increasing, they unfortunately are not increasing at a rate that can be considered satisfactory. "Unfortunately, there are a large number of collectives--including mines, sectors and teams--which lag behind in their work. A large number of them do not cope with state plans. There was a shortfall in July of over 1 million tons of coal from enterprises in the Ukraine alone. Coal production by the Karagandaugol and Kuzbassugol associations is well below plan. I think, however, that miners will find sufficient energy and skill to catch up by the end of the year and fulfill the tasks which have been set for them. The ministry, in turn, is taking resolute measures to help production associations, underground and open-cast material resources and bringing in extra people, particularly for underground work. Measures are also being taken to strengthen labor and production discipline, which, it must be stated frankly, have somewhat deteriorated in our industry this summer.

TIKHONOV, DOLGIKH ATTEND MINERS' DAY GATHERING

LD241957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow today there was held a solemn session devoted to Miners' Day. The profession's day will be marked on Sunday. Present at the gathering were guests of the capital, frontrankers and production innovators from the Donbass and the Kuzbass, the Baltic region and the Far East, Vorkuta and Karaganda. A report was given by the USSR coal industryminister, Bratchenko. The coal industry, he noted, has become one of the most important branches of heavy industry and the basis of the might of our state. Pointing to the growth in the volume of production, Comrade Bratchenko cited the following facts: It took Soviet miners 21 years to extract the first billion tons of coal, now such a quantity of fuel is produced in 16 months. These successes, the minister stressed in his report, are the result of the industrial and technical revolution and the heroic efforts of the workers, engineers and technicians, our scientists and all those who in their work are promoting the progress of the industry.

In the presidium at the gathering were Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TRUD REPORTS ON PRIMORSKIY KRAY TYPHOON DAMAGE

LD241607 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[V.O. Shkrabov report under the rubric "We Report the Details: "Courage Against the Elements"]

[Text] Vladivostok--For the third consecutive day the sun has been shining brightly over Primorskiy Kray but in the office of Krayispolkom Deputy Chairman Mikhail Yakovlevich Lavrenov constant telephone calls bring one after another alarming report from the kray's cities and settlements recounting the havoc typhoon "Irving" has wreaked.

"We were warned in advance of 'Irving's' emergence by the hydrometeologists," M.Y. Lavrenov says. "The typhoon formed off the Philippines and moved toward Primorskiy Kray. We had time to do a great deal to prepare to meet it. Special emergency and rescue services were created, livestock and equipment were evacuated from areas which might be flooded and water was let out of the reservoirs. Nonetheless, the elements caused considerable trouble. A hurricane of 28 meters a second tore roofs from houses, broke pylons, and uprooted centuries-old trees. In 24 hours almost one-fifth of a normal year's rainfall fell on the land. Streams of water swept down streets, inundating basements and destroying bridges and roads.

"In the kray center hundreds of homes had no light and the dairy and bread combines stopped work because of damage to power lines. Electric trains stopped running on the railroad and urban passenger transport was disrupted. Many trade and public catering enterprises suffered flooding. The emergency services, fire brigade and militia members and the collectives of enterprises in the flood zone displayed staunchness and courage in fighting the elements."

[Question] What is the situation in the kray's rural region? After all, the typhoon swept over a considerable part of them.

[Answer] They suffered particularly severely. Hundreds of houses were flooded. Two ordinarily scarely noticeable little rivers--the Spasovka and the Kuleshovka--were so swollen that several thousand houses on the outskirts of Spassk were inundated by the turbid waters. The inhabitants of Ussuriysk, Chernigovka, Partizansk and Nakhodka suffered. Great damage was caused to the region's agriculture. According to preliminary figures it is assessed at millions of rubles.

[Question] What measures are being taken to fight the typhoon?

[Answer] It has now left the kray's territory. But water levels in rivers are continuing to rise and the threat of flooding for other populated centers and fields has not disappeared. With the aid of Far East Military District servicemen and Pacific Fleet sailors who have been enlisted, people and rescuing the people's property by all available means. They have powerful equipment. The rayon headquarters for fighting the elements have received instructions from the kray headquarters to put all their efforts into rescuing fodder and accelerating the grain, vegetable and potato harvest. The city dwellers are helping them here.

[Question] What is the forecast for the next few days?

[Answer] The meteorologists predict good weather until 24 August. But they warn that a new typhoon has emerged in the Pacific.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24-26 AUGUST

LD250010/LD270145 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24-26 August 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

24 August

Altayskiy Kray has cut grain on 1.5 million hectares, which is one-third of the sown area. Almost half of this has been threshed. The first 100,000 tons of grain have reached the elevators. Combine operators from around the country have arrived in Omsk to help out in the harvest. (0000 GMT)

Southern oblasts have completed the harvesting of cereals. Such oblasts as Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya are finishing the harvest. The main harvest work is now in the northern virgin-land oblasts, where the wheat area covers almost 14 million hectares. There is unfavorable weather for the grain harvest. Almost all farms of Kurganskaya Oblast have started harvesting. The mass cutting of wheat has started in southern rayons. Grain crops are to be harvested on almost 2 million hectares. (0100 GMT)

In Belorussia, grain seeds have been fully laid in. The winter crop area is being considerably expanded this year and will consist of over 1.2 million hectares. In Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast grain has been harvested on one-third of all the fields. Wheat, oats and barley seeds are starting to be laid in. (0500 GMT)

So far, leguminous crops have been harvested in Tselinogradskaya Oblast on 200,000 hectares, with an average barley yield of 18 to 20 quintals per hectare. The harvesting of wheat is being delayed because of bad weather. In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, the harvesting of corn has begun 2 weeks earlier than usual. (0700 GMT)

Thousands of combine harvester drivers from the southern parts of the USSR have arrived in Siberia to help out in the harvest. The harvesting of grain in Altayskiy Kray is not reducing the rate at which fodder crops are being laid in. Four-fifths of the annual requirements of the farms have been accumulated here for the coming wintering season. The stocking of haylage is proceeding well in the kray. Twenty-six major animal husbandry rayons have fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan for the laying in of this fodder crop. The mass harvesting of straw from the fields and the ensilage of corn have started. (1100 GMT)

In Udmartskaya ASSR, the first 100,000 hectares have been harvested; this is about half of the total amount pledged. Southern rayons of Kirgizia have started harvesting grain corn. More than 160,000 tons of grain corn is to be gathered. In Tadzhikistan, the readiness of cotton harvest machinery, cotton reception points and factories is being checked. This year, 350,000 tons of cotton is to be picked by machine--a lot more than last year. (1200 GMT)

25 August

In Uzbekistan corn harvesting continues, with one-third of the areas reaped. In the Fergana basin the average yield is 80 quintals per hectare or higher. (0205 GMT)
Altayskiy Kray is completing reaping on the 2nd million hectares. (0500 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast, wheat reaping has begun in the southern virgin land rayons. About 20,000 combines and mowers are at work in the grain fields, which occupy almost 2.5 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast grain crops now have been reaped on 1 million hectares. Some 800 harvesting and transport complexes are working according to the Ipatovskiy method. In Ryazanskaya Oblast grain has been harvested on 900,000 hectares, three-quarters of the entire grain area. (1200 GMT)

Grain harvesting at present is being conducted in all rayons in Kurganskaya Oblast. Harvesting is to be carried out on an area of 2 million hectares. In Alma-Atinskaya Oblast harvesting units have left the fields on the oblast plain. Some have been dispatched to the mountainous Kegen and Narynkol rayons, where the past few years over 100,000 hectares have been brought under grain cultivation. Grain crops cover over 500,000 hectares in the oblast, and the oblast grain growers have sold over 200,000 tons to the state. (1900 GMT)

26 August

In Kustanayskaya Oblast grain harvesting is being carried out on the 2nd million hectares. In Kirgizia preparations for winter sowing have begun. Some 300,000 hectares are to be plowed for winter cereals. (1900 GMT)